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— See Page 3

Vishinsky Presses Cease-Fire As Amendment to India Plan

THE SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR CEASE-FIRE

Following is the text for the proposal for a cease-fire in Korea, made by Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet delegate, to the United Nations, which the State Department, the big newspapers and the radio networks have concealed from the American people:

To recommend to the belligerents in Korea an immediate and complete cease-fire, i.e., the cessation of military operations by both sides on land, by sea and in the air, on the basis of the draft armistice agreement already approved by the belligerents, the question of the complete repatriation of prisoners of war to be referred for its solution to the Commission for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question provided for in the USSR draft resolution, in which Commission questions shall be decided by two-thirds majority vote of its members.

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Undeterred by the conspiracy to suppress his appeal for a cease-fire now in Korea, Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky again today called for immediate cessation of hostilities by both sides on land, by sea and in the air.

Speaking again in the First (Political) Committee of the seventh General Assembly, Vishinsky presented his proposals, made last Monday but suppressed by the U. S. State Department and the United States press and radio, in the form of amendments to the Indian draft resolution. The Indian delegation had been quick to present changes in their original resolution to meet the requirements of Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. Vishinsky urged acceptance of the Soviet amendments if the Indian draft was to have any meaning whatsoever. And again the press seized upon the least important of Vishinsky's remarks and exaggerated their importance, ignoring almost completely his proposal for a cease-fire now. Among the other things Vishinsky said was that the Chine People's Republic had rejected the Indian proposals in a reply to the Indian ambassador in Peking on Nov. 24. The press and radio played up this angle, using it to support Washington's claim that the Koreans and Chinees are intransigent and that nothing remains but to continue and extend the war in Korea.

Vishinsky declared that "we are just marking time here" if deliberations continue without taking into account the views of the Chinese People's Republic and the Korean Democratic People's Republic. He said that ignoring these

(Continued on Page 6)

Ward Acquitted in Assault Trial, Faces 'Murder' Frameup

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Harold Ward, Harvester strike leader was today acquitted in an assault frameup case and the defense pressed for quick trial of murder charges which also developed out of the same frameup pattern against the young Negro unionist.

Ward was held innocent of assault charges by a jury which deliberated for two and a half hours late last night. The defense had hammered home the frameup nature of the charges and the collusion of the Harvester Co. and the Chicago police in the move to convict Ward first of assault and then of murder.

The murder trial is expected to proceed on Monday before Judge Wendel Green. Judge Green today turned down demands of the state's attorney for delays.

Ward was acquitted of assault charges brought against him by a strikebreaker who openly admitted his connections with the Harvester Company. The verdict was hailed by Ward's union, the United Electrical Workers, as proof that Ward was being victimized in a frameup by the International Harvester Co., and the Chicago police.

The UE McCormick local, of which Ward is financial secretary, said the Harvester firm clearly prepared the frameup because "they care nothing for a man's job or a man's life if it will help them weaken the union."

The union indicated that this company attitude is the key to understand the charges against Ward and the death of William M. Foster, whom Ward is accused of killing.

Both the assault charge, brought against Ward by the strikebreaker Watson Wright, and the murder charge, grew out of the recent 12-week Harvester strike in which Ward was an outstanding leader.

HAROLD WARD

In the assault trial here yesterday, Wright admitted that he named Ward as his assailant following visits to him by Harvester agents.

A witness testified on Wright's having been beaten up in a tavern brawl. However, Wright said he was assaulted while on his way to work at the strikebound Harvester plant.

Although he knew Ward, Wright did not name him as his assailant

(Continued on Page 6)

NEWSGUILD SET FOR STRIKE AT B'KLYN EAGLE SATURDAY

Editorial and commercial workers at the Brooklyn Daily Eagle were set to strike Saturday at 3 p.m., as the publisher yesterday refused to make any concessions in government mediation sessions. The workers, who belong to the New York CIO Newspaper Guild, are demanding the scale won by the Guild at the Daily Mirror and other papers.

The wage demands call for $4 to $6 weekly wage raise and weekly minimums ranging from $45 to $135 a week. Strike deadline was set last week and ratified Wednesday night by the Guild's Representative Assembly, representing all papers in the city.

At the same time the Guild was locked in conference with the publisher of the Daily News at another meeting at the offices of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, 341 Ninth Ave.

Strike authorization has also been voted at the News, although no deadline has been set as yet.

The Eagle was the scene of one of the most bitterly fought strikes back in the mid-thirties. That successful strike was one of the opening guns in the organizing campaign of the Guild which was then led by the late Heywood Broun.

$10 AND SOME GOOD ADVICE

Among the contributions to the Daily Worker $50,000 fund plea yesterday was $10 from one who signed himself "Southern printer." The money, from Baltimore, is to go to the credit of George Morris. But our printer-supporter has a few direct comments to make about our reporting. He wants less "desk analysis" and more stories direct from the field.

It is not enough for him, he says, to be told 200 workers went out "in protest" in this or that shop. He wants a view of the issues, methods, conversations, trends of thinking of the workers in the shops; not only negative factors, but also positive ones.

He also wants material on "working in open shops," on how they're organized, etc.

There were other contributions, many of them, but the lag in our campaign, noted since last week, continues. And it has already put us again in a dangerous spot. Faced with the need to pay back a recent $10,000 short-term loan, we must depend on a sharp upward turn in our campaign right now. We trust it was only the holiday that caused the lag, and that we will pull out of it afterward.

We have tabulated what has come in from readers in various areas, and find two areas have distinguished themselves. They are the Baltimore-Washington area, which gave itself a goal of $500, and now has more than $1,200 in; and the New England area, which has close to $1,300 out of a goal of $1,500. Both are still going strong.

Also going strong are New Jerseyites, with $1,377 in and a goal of $2,000; the Minnesota-Dakota area, with $580 in and a goal of $1,000; Wisconsin, with $302.50 out of a goal of $500. Michigan readers who took a low goal of $1,200 because progressives there face the need of financing a Smith Act trial, have so far raised $712; and Missourians, who face a similar job and hence gave themselves $200, have sent $135.

All other areas are below the half-way mark, most of them well below. Readers in Illinois, Connecticut, and Ohio, for instance, have sent in only about a third of what their respective Freedom of the Press Committees are out to get, and Philadelphians have about 40 percent.

Among contributions received in the past couple of days are a $10 one and another for $5 from Superior, Wis.; $10 from Rock Springs, Wyo.; $5 from Muskegon, Mich.; $10 from a San Francisco supporter who alternates between $10 and $15 every few days; $10 from a reader in Allentown, Pa.; A Spanish vet from Detroit sends $10 to the one "newspaper we cannot do without; $10 from Euclid, O.; and $5 from Cincinnati to the paper "we cannot do without"; $10 from Newtinville, Mass., to "one of the few newspapers which truly fights for peace on earth"; $2.50 from Milwaukee, Wis.; $10 from Linden, N. J. to the "Daily Worker which is our daily bread"; $2 from Clifton, N. J. so "The Worker's light does not go out"; $5 from Pittsburgh "so the paper can fight for victory and death to fascism."

Received yesterday
$708.25
Total thus far
$26,334.70
Still to go
$23,665.30

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City.

WHAT JIMCROWED SCHOOLS GET IN NATION'S CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (FP).—Contrasts between white and Negro high schools in the nation's capital continue to present a vivid refutation of the "equal facilities" myth and constitute a No. 1 worry to residents of Washington, though few believe this was one of the "grave questions" discussed by President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower at their White House conference.

Leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties talked much before Nov. 4 about ending segregation in Washington, but there was little evidence of progress in that direction.

While junior and senior high schools reserved for white students reported more than enough classroom space and ample supplies, conditions at Douglas and Eliot junior highs and Springarn high, reserved for Negro students, reached the critical stage. All were overcrowded. Many of their students had no books, many more were attempting to double up on books and most were unable to take books home for study. Some teachers were forced to mimeograph the day's lessons so the students would have something to work with.

Supplies of paper, pencils and erasers were so low in the Negro schools that their principals were borrowing from the principals of white schools on a personal basis. At Eliot the sewing teacher had to supply her own needles and thread. The geography teachers bought their own maps. The school is planning a benefit movie show to raise $148 to pay for mimeograph paper.

Eliot was transferred from white to Negro students last year. Supplies and books were supposed to be transferred with the building. But they traveled with the white students to Eastern high. The entire library was taken, although it has been found that several hundred books duplicated those already in the Eastern high library.

The best that school authorities have ben able to do about the situation is to collect cast-off books from the white high schools. These have been dirty, worn and many of them out of date. Enrollment in Negro junior high schools increased 1,400 this year. Officials knew an increase was coming, but no plans were made to meet it.

Charles N. Zellers, assistant to school superintendent Hobart M. Corning, said, "established budget procedure prevents buying books in advance. The budget is based on current enrollment. We won't be able to buy new books until next fall."

Uruguans Protest Arms Treaty with US

MONTIVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 25.—In spite of strong popular demands, the Senate of Uruguay voted last Tuesday to ratify the Military Pact signed June 30 with the U. S. Ratification was approved by 17 senators of the Colorado Party and one of the Catholic Party after the 10 senators of the Nationalist Herrerista Party walked out in protest. It still has to be approved by the lower chamber of the Uruguayan Parliament.

The people of Uruguay answered the Senate by holding protest demonstrations on the very day the pact was signed.

Many North Americans are still unaware that the struggle against the pact has been the object of militant campaigns by the Uruguayan people, as well as people in other Latin American countries, who do not want to be dragged into foreign wars or support U. S. military adventures.

The struggle against these military pacts has become the chief issue of the peace movements in all of Latin Amrica.

In Uruguay during the last four months a succession of work stoppages, parades and strikes have been held by workers in almost every industry against ratification.

A very recent strike has included among economic demands the demand that the pact be rejected.

On Sept. 9 hundreds of peasants and farm workers arrived in this capital from every part of the country demanding "Peace, bread and land."

The Uruguay Peace Movement is conducting a campaign against the pact that united wide sectors of the population; in their analysis of the pact they have exposed the true meaning of its provisions which would put Uruguay's wealth and manpower at the disposal of the State Department and the Pentagon as well as virtually control the small armed forces of the country.

"It is evident that the 'reciprocal' assistance of the pact will consist of the U. S. sending us armaments in exchange for us sending cannon fodder and raw materials," declared a recent point by point analysis of the pact published by Uruguay's National Peace Council.

It is pointed out that Article one of the pact contains the statement that Uruguay promises to "participate in missions which will have as their purpose the common defense of the Western Hemisphere." The "common defense of the Western Hemisphere" may mean fighting in Korea.

Wall St. Rigs An Election In Venezuela

By A. B. MAGIL

[The author recently returned to this country after two and a half years in Mexico where he served as correspondent of the Daily Worker and Telepress. Prior to this he was Daily Worker correspondent in Israel. He is associate editor of Masses and Mainstream and author of the book, "Israel in Crisis," issued by International Publishers.—The Editors.]

On Sunday, Nov. 30, the branch of Murder, Inc., that is currently the government of Venezuela will stage a farce called national elections. This farce is to usher in a constituent assembly, which will adopt a new constitution and arrange general elections at a future date. Thereby Venezuela is to become a full-fledged "democracy," anointed with Standard Oil.

Missing from the election will be the two principal parties of Venezuela, Accion Democratica (Democratic Action), which at the time its government was overthrown in November, 1948, held about 80 percent of the seats in Congress, and the Communist Party, whose stronghold is among the workers of the country's leading industry: oil. Both these parties are outlawed and are savagely persecuted by the United States-sponsored fascist-militarist dictatorship.

The only legal opposition con-

(Continued on Page 4)

500 Strike for Wage Hike in British Guiana

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Nov. 26 (ALN).—Over 500 employes of the Georgetown Town Council went on strike here for one day recently, demanding a 5 percent cost of living allowance from January, 1952. The Municipal Workers Trade Union, to which the strikers belong, had repeatedly demanded the increased allowance during the year and it was not until its recent annual estimates meeting that the council decided to grant a 10 percent cost of living allowance for 1953 and a 5 percent allowance for the month of October to December, 1952.

No garbage was collected, no official city business was conducted and no dead were buried during the one-day strike.

A compromise offer by the Town Council failed to meet the approval of the workers, who gave notice they would strike again in 30 days if their demands are not met.

The municipal workers receive an average of $10.67 a week. It costs the government of British Guiana 41 cent a day per person to feed prisoners in jail. Translating this in term of the average family of 4.6 persons, the costs of food alone per family is $13.20 a week. Food products like butter ($1.26 a pound), eggs ($1.08 a dozen) and milk (29 cents a quart) are far beyond the budget of working class families.

A Letter to Jack Stachel From His Wife for Thanksgiving Day

We publish below a letter from Bertha Stachel to her husband, Jack, National Committee member of the Communist Party and now in the federal prison at Danbury, Conn., as a Smith Act victim. Mrs. Stachel's son, John, after reading the letter, urged her to share it with readers of this paper.

• • •

Monday, Nov. 24,

My darling,

Our last visit with you is still so fresh in my mind. We seated ourselves on the couch, in the half-filled visiting room, eagerly watching the doorway through which we saw your noble and beaming face appear, of course with the guard close behind. Even as you moved toward us I were filled with a sense of deep pride that we belonged to you and were part of you. I felt a strength born of a deep and unshakable conviction.

And we rose to embrace you and to press you close to our hearts, and in those embraces I felt the forging and cementing of our beautiful relationship, which has grown deeper with each passing year.

As we drove from the city along the country roads I realized that again winter was descending upon us. The withered leaves lay strewn like a faded yellow carpet over the grass that yesterday had been so green. And I realized that Thanksgiving Day will soon be with us again when I saw huge, orange-colored pumpkins displayed everywhere in the country grocery stores.

What a warm flow of memories surged through my heart. The family gatherings, the good food, the fun, the warmth of all the past years kept recalling itself to me. And the thought of you spending the day in prison alone was extremely painful.

In the nearly 18 months of your imprisonment this will be the second Thanksgiving you will be absent from us, my dearest.

I am thinking, too, of all the other homes of the families of Smith Act victims. How in all these homes the wives and the children will be longing for their husbands and their fathers. I am thinking, too, of Rosales Ingram and her family, and the family of Willie McGee and of Bessie Mitchell and her brother Collis English.

I am thinking too of all the homes that have been robbed of their loved ones, those killed on the battlefields and those maimed for life.

Many good Americans who will be sitting down this Thanksgiving Day to their dinner surrounded by their families will soon come to know, I am certain, how their own lives and their own security and

STACHEL

future is linked with all those imprisoned under the Smith Act. How their freedom is linked with those now on trial under this vicious thought control act.

And so I face these days with a confidence that we are not alone; that with you in your cell are the voices of the working class, struggling to be heard, growing ever stronger. For they, the people, know that men like you have given up their freedom so that mankind can live in peace and security. We, your family walk with dignity and pride; and we love you for all you are and all you stand for.

Warmest regards rom all our dearest friends. Love from Jon and Jerry. You are as ever deep in my heart.

BERTHA.

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENT SAW IN LENINGRAD

By JOSEPH CLARK

LENINGRAD

"This was our first line of defense," our Leningrad acquaintance said in a matter-of-fact tone.

We were driving down the reconstructed Stalin Prospect of Leningrad. These were the scenes of the historic defense of the city which defied the Nazis through 900 days of siege.

Row after row, block after block of newly built workers' apartment houses rise before you as you drive down the avenue. And ever new buildings are going up; you see the crane and scaffolding everywhere.

This south eastern district of Leningrad was the workers' quarters before the revolution. Though St. Petersburg in Czarist days was a city of grand palaces and beautiful architecture, its working class districts were one huge slum. Small wooden houses and crowded tenements provided neither warmth health nor comfort. They bred disease and epidemics.

Today, as you pass through this district and ride out to where the Germans had been entrenched just a few years ago, you see no signs of either the old slums or the ravages of war. Where the front line defenders had stood, a spacious park has been laid out. It is called "Victory Park."

"Just about everybody in our city has planted a tree in this park to commemorate a loved one," our friend said.

School children came here en masse to plant trees, as did the factory workers, college students, housewives and artists. It occupies 60 acres and will occupy 306 acres when completed.

We passed a recently completed school where the children were pouring out of the building. "There used to be two schools in this whole district before the revolution," our friend told us. "Now there are 21 schools."

We drove back to the center of the city. Near the lovely field of Mars on the Nevsky Prospect we stopped before one of Leningrad's famous old palaces. It used to belong to Count Orlov, one of the lovers of Catherine II. Today Orlov's palace is the Lenin Museum. A weatherbeaten armored car stands in the palace courtyard. It was from this very armored car that Lenin made his first speech to the working people of Petrograd when he returned from exile in April 35 years ago.

You can still see the faded letters that someone had painted across the top of the armored car. The words are brief but expressive: "Enemy of capital."

Almost everything in Leningrad reminds you how the Russian workers put an end to the rule of the landlords and capitalists. As you leave the wonderful collection of western painting in the Hermitage museum and then wander about on Palace Square, you remember scenes from old movies—"The End of St. Petersburg," "Lenin in October." You glance at the healthy looking, warmly clad passers by, and then it takes an effort to think of the ragged workers who stormed this same Winter Palace just 35 years ago.

Yes, it's the normalcy of Leningrad in 1952 which makes the sharpest impression of all. Here on Palace Square the oppressed and downtrodden had assembled to petition the Tsar that Sunday in January, 1905. The massacre that followed is remembered as bloody Sunday, organized by Nicholas the bloody.

You look across the wide Neva River and see the Peter and Paul Fortress with the gilded spire of the fortress church rising higher than any other landmark of the city. And in that fortress you can see the dungeons, preserved as a bitter memory of the torture and solitude suffered by the revolutionists.

Right where you get off the train from Moscow is the Square

(Continued on Page 5)

Ted Tinsley Says

BARGAIN DAY

General Electric nows joins other corporations which play little games with people in their advertisements. General Electric plays "true or false" with a series of questions designed to support the theme that G. E. is producing "more goods for more people at less cost."

The ad asks whether it is true or false that a 60-watt electric bulb which cost 15 cents in 1940 now costs 14 cents plus tax. It is true, says G.E., without explaining why it should be easier to shell out tax money than any other kind of money.

We also learn that an 8-cubic-foot refrigerator costs $12.30 less than it did 13 years ago.

As you read on you feel richer and richer and richer.

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In no time at all you become convinced that everybody is crazy except General Electric. Why, things are cheap today, dirt cheap! If we're strapped at the end of the week, it's only because we're out of money. If we could only control our extravagance and stop spending money on foolish baubles such as food, we'd have no troubles at all!

The ad goes on to suggest that we snicker at "pessimists" who tell us that "everybody's jacking prices up," or that "things aren't as good as they used to be."

Unfortunately, the ad also remarks that G.E. delivers a lot for the money even "when the cost of most things is almost double."

You see, you old pessimist you, it's only "most things" that cost almost double what they used to cost. Don't you dare come around with your sour puss and complain merely on the basis of most things! What kind of attitude is that?

• • •

After leading off with questions that indicate a lowering of General Electric prices, we suddenly read, "Of course some of our prices at General Electric are up, as well as down." Why, of course. An electric bulb, a fluorescent lamp, and an arc-welding set are cheaper. But "a popular model electric range is up $75.45 in 13 years. . . ."

This shouldn't bother you at all. It all works out. On every 60-watt electric bulb you buy, you save one cent over 1940 prices—if you don't figure the tax. Even though the electric range is up in price, have you ever considered that the savings you will achieve on 7,545 60-watt electric bulbs will make up the difference? Things even out in the end, and if you find you are unable to use 60-watt bulbs at a fast enough rate to effect these savings, General Electric will gladly send a man around to smash them for you.

Anyway, it's nice to know that an arc-welding set is cheaper. No home is really a home without an arc-welding set.

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Hurry with your contributions to this column for the support of the Daily Worker and The Worker. The papers need the money desperately!

Maurice Becker, Artist, Writes on Rosenberg Case

Editor, Feature Section:

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents, lovers of peace, must not perish on Jan. 12 in the American style crematory of the instigators of 'Operation Meatgrinders.' From the shocking rantings of the judge Irving Kaufman and the lack of any corroborating evidence against them, it is clear that the Rosenbergs are the victims of today's hysteria in a frameup of the cold war grown hot. Protests from the world over affirm this view.

Sing Sing and Korea and Koje—the tie that links these widely separated death traps runs through the three-fingers of racketeer chief Brown (who has blessed the Rosenberg prosecutor Saypol, now a judge, U. S. Attorney Lane and various corrupt figures in high places) to the gloves of the generals at the Pentagon.

We must bombard President Truman with demands for the commutation of the Rosenberg's death sentence! Though millions have died needlessly in this blood-soaked era, let us assure that our humanity be not numbered among the casualties.

Yours for Operation Sanity!

MAURICE BECKER.

Large Audience Attracted at Forum on Chaplin's 'Limelight'

An audience of nearly 300 heard David Platt's talk on Charles Chaplin at the Jefferson School Sunday night.

The speaker traced the growth of Chaplin's art from 1916 to 1952, pointing out the impact of labor's struggles after world war one on his work.

He said that as his satires became sharper, the attacks against him became stronger, beginning in 1917 when he made "The Immigrant," a democratic film that showed hunger in the midst of plenty in a country at war supposedly for a good cause, and culminating in Attorney General McGranery's attempt to drive him out of the country.

The speaker said Chaplin was being persecuted not on grounds of "immorality" — "that's funny coming from one of the most corrupt and immoral governments in the history of our country"—but because of his desire for peace and belief in the co-existence of diffrent political systems and because he once said this about the Communists: "They are ordinary people like ourselves. They love beauty. They love life. They are mothers who take great pride in their son's education. They want to see them as scientists, artists, who can help create a finer world. They are not a wild people. They don't eat their young."

He is being persecuted, Platt said because he refused to lump Stalin with Hitler in his anti-fascist film "Great Dictator" and because his new film "Limelight" is not a warmongering film by a film designed to create beauty, good feeling, kindness, generosity and tolerance.

The speaker quoted from a letter sent to him by Howard Selsam, director of Jefferson School praising Chaplin's materialist philosophy which he (Selsam) said was presented in "Limelight" with "intense human warmth and love for people and with consummate artistry.

"Even though the film says nothing about the political issues of today," said Selsam, "even though the characters bear little relation to workingclass (though they have known and suffered grinding poverty) his call is clear and poignant: Life not death! Peace not war!"

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Platt agreed wholeheartedly with Selsam's tribute. He said he had received other letters from people who insist that "Limelight" represents a retreat for Chaplin, a betrayal of his principles.

Some of these letters, Platt said, give the impression that Chaplin has used his great gifts to spread hatred and war.

"But he hasn't done that at all," said the speaker, "although the enemy would dearly love to tie his genius to their war chariot."

What Chaplin has given us, the speaker continued, is a film that inspires love of life, more human fellowship, more democracy, individuality, honest human relationships and peace.

"These things are no longer given to us by the bourgeoisie, driving ahead to war and fascism," he said. "They must be fought for, as Chaplin is fighting for them."

Of course, Platt added, "Chaplin has been considerably restrained in his genius by the tremendous intellectual assault against him which has forced him to limit his drama to the trials and tribulations of two people.

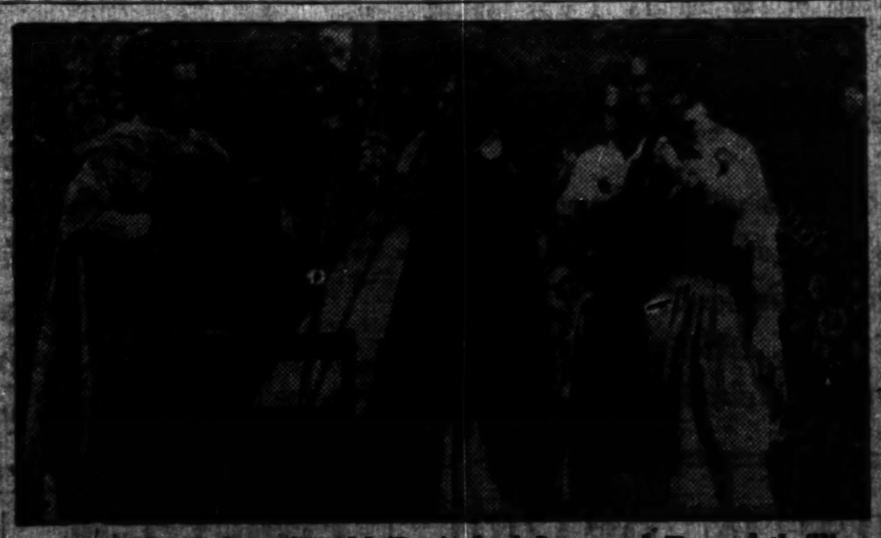
"But shall we blame the artist for that?" he asked. "Should not the blame rest on the witchhunters who have compelled Chaplin to bend a little under their vicious attacks?"

Chaplin has bent with the wind, but he has not budged from his position, the speaker said, declaring that "Limelight" says the things the artist has always been saying in defense of human rights, but in an oblique, instead of his usual direct manner.

In France and in England, the speaker pointed out, "Limelight" is getting a tremendous welcome from the entire labor and progressive movement. They see the film as a "great humanist contribution—a film around which the fight for the preservation of democratic art can be waged."

Chaplin's film, he said, represents the best of democratic art.

There was overwhelming support from the audience for this point of view.



A SCENE from 'World Festival of Song and Dance,' thrilling Soviet film of the 1952 Berlin Youth Festival now in its second week at the Stanley. On the same bill is "The Whale Hunt," a full-length documentary shot in the Antarctic.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Three Volunteer Scouts

WHEN ROY CAMPANELLA'S barnstorming team played a team of Negro League All Stars in Memphis last month, the players were so impressed by the fine hurling of 22 year old Marshall Bridges of the Memphis Red Sox that three of them promptly recommended him to their big league clubs. Monte Irvin dropped a note to the Giants about Bridges, Joe Black tipped off Brooklyn, and Harry Simpson let Cleveland in on the prospect. Either Irvin acted first or the Giants went highest. Anyhow Bridges, bought for a reported $10,000, has been assigned right up to the Giants' Minneapolis farm in the Triple A American Association.

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Pre-vuing Three College Quints

"HIGH SCHOOL basketball player" wants our pre-season opinion of the local basketball teams which he "will see over television in the Garden." Here is a capsule comment on three of them, NYU, St. Johns and Seton Hall, subject to rapid and drastic revision after a look at them in actual competition:

NYU—The team lost Bunt, Brasco and Seaman. They won't miss the latter particularly, with two strong big men in senior Capt. Mark Solomon, whose ruggedness and scoring eye make him a very "big" 6-4, and Boris Nachamkin, the 6-6 youngster from Jefferson High who seems much improved over his soph form. They can play an alternating pivot. Nachamkin is a good corner man, fast for his size and a nice outside shot. He may come very fast as a high scorer this year.

Moving to the fore as the team "quarterback" will be 5-10 junior Ralph Naimoli, very fast, smart, and aggressive. Rounding out the first five as of now are Hal Weitz, who has one of the best set shots I've ever seen and lacks only speed afoot to be great, and Ted Elsberg, another Erasmus product, good shot and driver with close-in scoring knack. This pair runs around 6-1. Two good reserves are 6-4 Doherty, a junior who is developing well, and Tony De Luca, a six foot soph who looked like a potential great star as a freshman last year. Over-all, the team, with Nachamkin a key figure, could improve on last year's record of 19-8, but doesn't seem offhand like a topline championship outfit. If it doesn't try to fastbreak all the time, but develops a pattern to use its talents, it could surprise. But that's quite an "if" since it's no secret that when it comes to team pattern the NYU players have to coach themselves.

SETON HALL has the top big man of them all in 6-11 Walt Dukes. This Negro star from Rochester is no gangling "freak" just getting by on height, but a real all round athlete (track star too) good enough for the pros right now. With him as a star, Seton Hall rates right up as tourney timber before a ball is tossed up. As for the rest, Richie Regan, 6-2, is a very fine floorman and if Mickey Hannon, a 6-2 scoring phenom from Adams High in Queens who has been out with bum knees for two years, is really ready to go as reported, the club doesn't need too much more.

ST. JOHNS lost a powerful trio in Zawoluk, McMahon and McGilvray. On hand for new coach Dusty DeStafano is some pretty good potential, however, with a couple of last year's newcomers developing. Jim Davis, 6-6, smooth corner man, is back and improved, and Solly Walker, 6-3 of Boys High, no longer bothered by a leg injury, is really exploiting his great speed, drive and deftness, I hear. Senior Frank Gianconteri, 5-10, a good shot and floorman, will quarterback. In the pivot will be veterans Don Dunn, 6-7 and Jim Walsh, a tremendous 6-5. The extent to which these two come along means a lot. Dick Duckett, a fancy six foot driver, will start, and Phil Sagona, a six foot soph who showed a lot of potential as a freshman may break in. This could be a better ball club than one might think given the loss of the "big three."

•

It Was Jackie at Second 3-1

AS YOU MAY recall, a picked committee of 24 scribes voting a National League All-Star team for UP gave second base to Red Schoendienst over Jackie Robinson, a pick examined here at the time in some detail. Later, "Sporting News" announced its big league Allstar team as picked for it by ALL the members of the Baseball Writers. Robinson, of course, was the second baseman. Now here is the voting. Robinson—141. Schoendienst—43.

•

Opinions of Dotty and Emery . . .

Dear Les:

Ha, ha, our Giants won and the great Browns lost today. Now which is the consistent team? Perhaps neither of them can be as consistent as expected, for the other teams in the NFL (except for Dallas) have gotten themselves a bunch of good new rookies.

Look at the league standings, as of today: a four-way tie in the West and a three-way tie in the East. Benners at last got a chance to show his stuff today, and made good, and you and we and many others predicted that he should. It will be no great surprise to us if he replaces Conerly as first-string QB for the Giants. After all, Conerly is in the fifth year of his five-year contract.

You made a couple of errors of fact in a couple of your columns this week. One of them was partially corrected.

You noted that the Philly Eagles broke the jimcrow color line, after someone corrected you, but the Eagles have two Negro backs, not one. Ralph Goldston, formerly of Youngstown, U., who scored those two touchdowns that were the margin of victory in the Eagles "upset" of the Browns today, was the first Negro signed by the Eagles.

In writing about the Knicks, you said that the McGuire brothers are from Brooklyn. To our knowledge, they come from Rockaway, and they operate a bar-hotel on Beach 108th St. in Rockaway. Speaking of New Yorkers, how about Ray Lumpp, that very capable sub for the Knicks' guards, be they Zaslofsky, Dick McGuire or Braun? Ray went to Newtown H. S. in Elmhurst, Queens, and then to NYU. Do you really think that Al McGuire is a "rousing fireball," as you wrote? His play is not always so "fireballish." At times, he looks quite clumsy and foolish.

How about Nat Holman? He surely deserves a chance to clear himself, and he certainly can't be the main one responsible for city's professionalized basketeers, but what was he doing vacationing over in Franco's fascist Spain. . . .

vacationing over in Franco's fascist Spain.—DOTTY and EMERY.

Jobs of 400 Ford Rail Workers Threatened by Firm's Plan

DEARBORN, Mich., Nov. 26.—The Ford Motor Co. is spending $2,000,000 on a television program while getting ready to shift railroad workers in its Rogue to jobs where their wages will be cut 40 to 50 cents an hour.

Railroad workers, who have manned the rolling stock in the Rouge for the last 20 years, are among the oldest workers in the plant. Ford plans to use an outside railroad to do all the shunting in and out of frieght cars and wipe out the jobs of 400 old time workers.

This, if it goes through, means that these old workers would be sent to the labor pool, shipped out to production jobs and if they couldn't keep up they would be laid off.

Wages average $1.90 an hour on the railroad, but if they were removed from the railroad and shipped into the labor pool the men could be put on jobs of $1.50 an hour.

If these old timers get shunted off their jobs onto production work and can't make production and get finally shunted out to Miller Road, they also lose their pensions and the equity of 8½ cents an hour they have been paying into the pension fund since 1950. The company gets that money. Local 600 officers have pledged that they will not stand by and allow this plan. Possibility is that if railroad workers get layoff slips a picket line will be marching on Miller Road and no Ford worker will cross it.

Latest report is that the railroad workers with their 20 and 25 years seniority will be offered jobs as janitors at 40 cents an hour less, a $16 week wage cut.

GOV'T 'BAD NEIGHBOR' POLICY COSTS 700 SHIP COOKS JOBS

SEATTLE, Nov. 26.—A "bad neighbor" policy with half the world and wholesale transfer of U. S. ships to foreign registry have thrown 700 Seattle members of the Marine Cooks & Stewards on the beach, MCS port agent Robert Ward charged this week.

Ward said the membership of his union is sending a resolution to shoreside as well as maritime unions asking their support for a demand that American cargoes be carried in American bottoms.

Ward cited this example of how U. S. policies are costing seamen jobs.

American ships are forbidden to trade with China. But Northwest wheat is being shipped in large quantities to China in British, Norwegian and Canadian vessels.

According to MCS figures, some 18.7 million deadweight tons of U. S. shipping has been transferred to other flags since 1946—"more than the equivalent of the entire American merchant marine in operation in 1940."

In addition there are now 16 regularly scheduled Japanese ships coming to the Pacific Coast with cargo formerly carried about U. S. vessels.

The European coal and India grain programs, which could have provided many jobs for seamen, instead were so managed as to increase the economic insecurity of maritime workers, MCS charges.

The union had proposed that relatively few ships be taken from boneyard lay-up and that the runs be spread out to prvide long-term employment. Instead, the government hastily reconditioned a huge amount of shipping for a few quick trips.

MCS was blitzed out of jobs recently when a Norwegian company took over the coffee run to Central America, formerly operated by three Alaska Steamship Co., knot-type vessels.

200 More N.Y. Teachers Face Witchhunt

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Two hundred more New York City teachers will be called before witch-hunting hearings of the Board of Education, president Andrew G. Clauson, Jr., said here today. Only last week, the board suspended five teachers—all Jewish—for refusing to be stoolpigeons or to answer questions about their political beliefs. Clauson's announcement, made in connection with a report to State Education Commissioner Lewis A. Wilson on the board's progress in hunting out trade unionists and other teachers distasteful to the Christian Front-dominated board, presaged a new anti-Semite drive to fire Jewish teachers on phony charges.

Filing his annual report under the Feinberg Law, Clauson said that "Investigations are still pending in the cases of 193 other employes." There was no indication by Clauson that the board is taking any action against a number of teachers proven to have spread anti-Semitic, anti-Negro or anti-Italian propaganda in their classrooms.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

COME and hear Prokofiev's "On Guard for Peace." First public performance of this new prize-winning oratorio. Friday, Nov. 28. Interpretation and discussion by Sidney Finkelstein. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., 8:30 p.m. Admission $1.00.

COMMITTEE FOR A FREE SOUTH presents Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a Fireside Chat on "The Future of the Negro People in the South." Musical Program, refreshments, United Mutual Hall, 310 Lenox Ave. Friday, Nov. 28th at 8:30 p. m.

Tomorrow Bronx

WELCOME to Jewish Young Folk Singers returned from Israel. Program new Israeli songs. Report on Israel. Free—everyone welcome Friday—November 28th—Thomas Jefferson—2112 White Plains Road, Bronx. (Entrance Maran Place).

SAVE YOUR MONEY! Buy your Christmas Toys at the TOY FAIR, all educator-selected, new standard toys at real savings. Only two days—Friday, Nov. 28th, Saturday, Nov. 29th, from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m., each day, at the Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd. Sponsored by: Families of Smith Act Victims—to guarantee the need of the imprisoned leaders.

MISSED last night's Hootenanny? You can still see the same wonderful show Sat., Nov. 29, 8:30 p.m., Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

GET IN THE HOLIDAY MOOD AND ATTEND a gala thanksgiving party on Sat. Nov. 29th. There'll be songs by Al Wood, dramatic readings by Murray Kamelhar and others plus dancing. Loads of fun and wonderful food at the place that is fast becoming the most talked of social center for having a great time. That's the Jefferson School of Social Science 575-Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.). Contr. $1.00.

SUNDAY FORUM presents a second forum on Stalin's new article: "The Transition to Communism" new insights in philosophy and human development. Speakers: Howard Selsam and David Goldway on Sunday, Nov. 30th at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr: $1.00 (50 cents for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science 575-Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.)

Earl Robinson, Hope Foye, Elizabeth Knight, Bill Robinson, Leon Bibb, Lillian Goodman, Variety Concert Group, Otis McRae Orch., at Thanksgiving

HOOTENANNY

Sat., Nov. 29, 8:30, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Tix: $1.00 in adv. (reserved), $1.25 at door.

Patronize DAILY WORKER ADVERTISERS

CIO TEXTILE UNION CALLS POLICY PARLEY FOR JAN. 10

A conference in Boston Jan. 10-11 will work out collective bargaining policy for more than 150,000 textile workers in 550 northern mills, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) said here.

Delegates representing about 60,000 workers in 150 woolen and worsted mills will meet the first day, Rieve said, and on the next day the representatives of over 90,000 cotton-rayon workers in about 400 mills will meet. Most of the plants are in New England.

The cotton-rayon contracts expire March 15, 1953. Rieve said: "Obviously one matter which will be given early consideration will be ways and means of restoring the wage cut of about 8½c an hour which was unfairly imposed on these workers by a series of arbitration decisions last spring." He did not say whether the cotton-rayon workers would make any wage demands beyond restoration of the pay cut.

Present average hourly earnings in the northern cotton-rayon industry are $1.37, Rieve said. The minimum wage is $1.12½.

In the woolen and worsted industry, Rieve said, the key American Woolen Co. contract and a majority of the others run until March 15, 1954, but are subject to wage reopening March 15, 1953. A number of agreements do expire at that time.

Present average hourly earnings in woolen and worsted are $1.62½, with a $1.32½ minimum. The American Woolen contract was renewed last May without any changes in wages after a protracted struggle during which the New England firm sought separate agreements at each of its 21 mills and other sweeping concessions.

Last general wage increase won by American Woolen workers was a 9½c boost in March, 1951 and they have received an additional 6c since then under a cost-of-living escalator clause.

In Leningrad

(Continued from Page 2)

of the Uprising." Here the working people assembled to demonstrate for bread, peace and freedom in March, 1917, and the soldiers refused to fire upon the demonstrating workers.

Now strollers on the Nevsky Prospect drop into the Cafe Sever (North) for an ice cream sundae with whipped cream. They were going to the movies in droves when I visited Leningrad. Among the films they were seeing was "Adventure in the Desert" with Cesar Romero along with "Composer Glinka," and "Concert of Masters of Art," the French films "Glorious Prelude" and "Address Unknown," as well as revivals of older Soviet films.

How short the time since Leningrad was an embattled city. Now they are waging another kind of "offensive." They are planting orchards around the city. They are doing it in the damp, cold soil which for centuries was considered unfit for fruit growing. But with the aid of Michurin agrobiology the offensive against the soil and adverse weather conditions is proceeding successfully.

"Come back in a couple of years and you won't recognize the outskirts of Leningrad's" I was told. Having seen the city in 1952 I believe them.

British Arrest 20 Africans in Kenya Village

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 26. — British imperialist forces continued their campaign of terror against the African independence movement, and were reported to have arrested 20 residents of the village of Subukia.

An "unspecified number" of Africans in Aberdare mountain area were said to have been "detained for screening."

A Salute

TO SOUTH AFRICAN RESISTANCE FIGHTERS

Hear!
- PAUL ROBESON
- DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

See!
- Asadata Dafora and the Shogola Oloba Dance Group
- Alice Childress, scene from "Gold Through the Trees"

(Proceeds to help the South African Resistance Campaign)

SUNDAY, NOV. 30 — 3 P.M.

Rockland Palace
155 St. & 8th Ave., NYC

Admission $1.20 (tax incl.)

Tickets on Sale: Freedom, 53 West 125th St.
Frederick Douglass Book Center, 261 W. 125th St.
Lou's Home Bakery, 2561 Seventh Avenue
Calypso Restaurant, 51 McDougal St.
Workers Book Store, 35 East 12th St.
Jefferson School Book Store, 575 Sixth Ave.

Sponsored by United Citizens' Committee for Solidarity with South African Resistance.

TOMORROW!

Thanksgiving Forum on Young America and the Soviet Union

Hear:
★ Alexander Bittleman
★ Doxey Wilkerson
★ Leon Wofsy
★ Selma Weiss

Cultural Program

Friday 7:30 Nov. 28 | 69 W. 66 St. Golden Ballroom

Admission 50 cents. Sponsored by the New York State Labor Youth League

Helsinki, August, 1952

"In our meetings and talks with you we have learned that yours is a fine and peaceful people. We have made good friends here."
DAVID MANRING—*U. S. athlete at a U. S.-Soviet Olympics Banquet, Helsinki.*

WE CAN LIVE IN PEACE!

Daily Worker

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2,500 at Coast Rally For Rosenbergs

— See Page 3

Vishinsky Presses Cease-Fire As Amendment to India Plan

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Undeterred by the conspiracy to suppress his appeal for a cease-fire now in Korea, Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky again today called for immediate cessation of hostilities by both sides on land, by sea and in the air.

Speaking again in the First (Political) Committee of the seventh General Assembly, Vishinsky presented his proposals, made last Monday but suppressed by the U. S. State Department and the United States press and radio, in the form of amendments to the Indian draft resolution. The Indian delegation had been quick to present changes in their original resolution to meet the requirements of Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. Vishinsky urged acceptance of the Soviet amendments if the Indian draft was to have any meaning whatsoever. And again the press seized upon the least important of Vishinsky's remarks and exaggerated their importance, ignoring almost completely his proposal for a cease-fire now. Among the other things Vishinsky said was that the Chine People's Republic had rejected the Indian proposals in a reply to the Indian ambassador in Peking on Nov. 24.

Vishinsky declared that "we are just marking time here" if deliberations continue without taking into account the views of the Chinese People's Republic and the Korean Democratic People's Republic. He said that ignoring these

(Continued on Page 6)

> An amendment late yesterday by the Indian delegation to its Korea POW plan complied even more closely with the U. S. State Department's wishes. The amendment would give the United Nations the decision on the disposition of war prisoners who "do not wish to go home."

THE SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR CEASE-FIRE

Following is the text for the proposal for a cease-fire in Korea, made by Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet delegate, to the United Nations, which the State Department, the big newspapers and the radio networks have concealed from the American people:

To recommend to the belligerents in Korea an immediate and complete cease-fire, i.e., the cessation of military operations by both sides on land, by sea and in the air, on the basis of the draft armistice agreement already approved by the belligerents, the question of the complete repatriation of prisoners of war to be referred for its solution to the Commission for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question provided for in the USSR draft resolution, in which Commission questions shall be decided by two-thirds majority vote of its members.

Ward Acquitted in Assault Trial, Faces 'Murder' Frameup

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Harold Ward, Harvester strike leader was today acquitted in an assault frameup case and the defense pressed for quick trial of murder charges which also developed out of the same frameup pattern against the young Negro unionist.

Ward was held innocent of assault charges by a jury which deliberated for two and a half hours late last night. The defense had hammered home the frameup nature of the charges and the collusion of the Harvester Co. and the Chicago police in the move to convict Ward first of assault and then of murder.

The murder trial is expected to proceed on Monday before Judge Wendel Green. Judge Green today turned down demands of the state's attorney for delays.

Ward was acquitted of assault charges brought against him by a strikebreaker who openly admitted his connections with the Harvester Company. The verdict was hailed by Ward's union, the United Electrical Workers, as proof that Ward was being victimized in a frameup by the International Harvester Co., and the Chicago police.

The UE McCormick local, of which Ward is financial secretary, said the Harvester firm clearly prepared the frameup because "they care nothing for a man's job or a man's life if it will help them weaken the union."

The union indicated that this company attitude is the key to understand the charges against Ward and the death of William M. Foster, whom Ward is accused of killing.

Both the assault charge, brought against Ward by the strikebreaker Watson Wright, and the murder charge, grew out of the recent 12-week Harvester strike in which Ward was an outstanding leader.

HAROLD WARD

In the assault trial here yesterday, Wright admitted that he named Ward as his assailant following visits to him by Harvester agents.

A witness testified on Wright's having been beaten up in a tavern brawl. However, Wright said he was assaulted while on his way to work at the strikebound Harvester plant.

Although he knew Ward, Wright did not name him as his assailant

(Continued on Page 6)

NEWSGUILD SET FOR STRIKE AT B'KLYN EAGLE SATURDAY

Editorial and commercial workers at the Brooklyn Daily Eagle were set to strike Saturday at 3 p.m., as the publisher yesterday refused to make any concessions in government mediation sessions. The workers, who belong to the New York CIO Newspaper Guild, are demanding the scale won by the Guild at the Daily Mirror and other papers.

The wage demands call for $4 to $6 weekly wage raise and weekly minimums ranging from $45 to $135 a week. Strike deadline was set last week and ratified Wednesday night by the Guild's Representative Assembly, representing all papers in the city.

At the same time the Guild was locked in conference with the publisher of the Daily News at another meeting at the offices of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, 341 Ninth Ave.

Strike authorization has also been voted at the News, although no deadline has been set as yet.

The Eagle was the scene of one of the most bitterly fought strikes back in the mid-thirties. That successful strike was one of the opening guns in the organizing campaign of the Guild which was then led by the late Heywood Broun.

French Gov't Again Loses in Assembly Vote

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The National Assembly handed Premier Antoine Pinay his third defeat in six days tonight when it voted, 300 to 278, to give debate on the pension bill priority over the budget debate asked by the government.

$10 AND SOME GOOD ADVICE

Among the contributions to the Daily Worker $50,000 fund plea yesterday was $10 from one who signed himself "Southern printer." The money, from Baltimore, is to go to the credit of George Morris. But our printer-supporter has a few direct comments to make about our reporting. He wants less "desk analysis" and more stories direct from the field.

It is not enough for him, he says, to be told 200 workers went out "in protest" in this or that shop. He wants a view of the issues, methods, conversations, trends of thinking of the workers in the shops; not only negative factors, but also positive ones.

He also wants material on "working in open shops," on how they're organized, etc.

There were other contributions, many of them, but the lag in our campaign, noted since last week, continues. And it has already put us again in a dangerous spot. Faced with the need to pay back a recent $10,000 short-term loan, we must depend on a sharp upward turn in our campaign right now. We trust it was only the holiday that caused the lag, and that we will pull out of it afterward.

Received yesterday $708.25

Total thus far $26,334.70

Still to go $23,665.30

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City.

We have tabulated what has come in from readers in various areas, and find two areas have distinguished themselves. They are the Baltimore-Washington area, which gave itself a goal of $500, and now has more than $1,200 in; and the New England area, which has close to $1,300 out of a goal of $1,500. Both are still going strong.

Also going strong are New Jerseyites, with $1,377 in and a goal of $2,000; the Minnesota-Dakota area, with $580 in and a goal of $1,000; Wisconsin, with $302.50 out of a goal of $500. Michigan readers who took a low goal of $1,200 because progressives there face the need of financing a Smith Act trial, have so far raised $712; and Missourians, who face a similar job and hence gave themvleses $200, have sent $185.

All other areas are below the half-way mark, most of them well below. Readers in Illinois, Connecticut, and Ohio, for instance, have sent in only about a third of what their respective Freedom of the Press Committees are out to get, and Philadelphians have about 40 percent.

Among contributions received in the past couple of days are a $10 one and another for $5 from Superior, Wis.; $10 from Rock Springs, Wyo.; $5 from Muskegon, Mich.; $10 from a San Francisco supporter who alternates between $10 and $15 every few days; $10 from a reader in Allentown, Pa.;

WHAT JIMCROWED SCHOOLS GET IN NATION'S CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (FP).—Contrasts between white and Negro high schools in the nation's capital continue to present a vivid refutation of the "equal facilities" myth and constitute a No. 1 worry to residents of Washington, though few believe this was one of the "grave questions" discussed by President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower at their White House conference.

Leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties talked much before Nov. 4 about ending segregation in Washington, but there was little evidence of progress in that direction.

While junior and senior high schools reserved for white students reported more than enough classroom space and ample supplies, conditions at Douglas and Eliot junior highs and Springarn high, reserved for Negro students, reached the critical stage. All were overcrowded. Many of their students had no books, many more were attempting to double up on books and most were unable to take books home for study. Some teachers were forced to mimeograph the day's lessons so the students would have something to work with.

Supplies of paper, pencils and erasers were so low in the Negro schools that their principals were borrowing from the principals of white schools on a personal basis. At Eliot the sewing teacher had to supply her own needles and thread. The geography teachers bought their own maps. The school is planning a benefit movie show to raise $148 to pay for mimeograph paper.

Eliot was transferred from white to Negro students last year. Supplies and books were supposed to be transferred with the building. But they traveled with the white students to Eastern high. The entire library was taken, although it has been found that several hundred books duplicated those already in the Eastern high library.

The best that school authorities have ben able to do about the situation is to collect cast-off books from the white high schools. These have been dirty, worn and many of them out of date. Enrollment in Negro junior high schools increased 1,400 this year. Officials knew an increase was coming, but no plans were made to meet it.

Charles N. Zellers, assistant to school superintendent Hobart M. Corning, said, "established budget procedure prevents buying books in advance. The budget is based on current enrollment. We won't be able to buy new books until next fall."

Uruguans Protest Arms Treaty with US

MONTIVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 25.—In spite of strong popular demands, the Senate of Uruguay voted last Tuesday to ratify the Military Fact signed June 30 with the U. S. Ratification was approved by 17 senators of the Colorado Party and one of the Catholic Party after the 10 senators of the Nationalist Herrerista Party walked out in protest. It still has to be approved by the lower chamber of the Uruguayan Parliament.

The people of Uruguay answered the Senate by holding protest demonstrations on the very day the pact was signed.

Many North Americans are still unaware that the struggle against the pact has been the object of militant campaigns by the Uruguayan people, as well as people in other Latin American countries, who do not want to be dragged into foreign wars or support U. S. military adventures.

The struggle against these military pacts has become the chief issue of the peace movements in all of Latin Amrica.

In Uruguay during the last four months a succession of work stoppages, parades and strikes have been held by workers in almost every industry against ratification.

A very recent strike has included among economic demands the demand that the pact be rejected.

On Sept. 9 hundreds of peasants and farm workers arrived in this capital from every part of the country demanding "Peace, bread and land."

The Uruguay Peace Movement is conducting a campaign against the pact that united wide sectors of the population; in their analysis of the pact they have exposed the true meaning of its provisions which would put Uruguay's wealth and manpower at the disposal of the State Department and the Pentagon as well as virtually control the small armed forces of the country.

"It is evident that the 'reciprocal' assistance of the pact will consist of the U. S. sending us armaments in exchange for us sending cannon fodder and raw materials," declared a recent point by point analysis of the pact published by Uruguay's National Peace Council.

It is pointed out that Article one of the pact contains the statement that Uruguay promises to "participate in missions which will have as their purpose the common defense of the Western Hemisphere." The "common defense of the Western Hemisphere" may mean fighting in Korea.

Wall St. Rigs An Election In Venezuela

By A. B. MAGIL

[The author recently returned to this country after two and a half years in Mexico where he served as correspondent of the Daily Worker and Telepress. Prior to this he was Daily Worker correspondent in Israel. He is associate editor of Masses and Mainstream and author of the book, "Israel in Crisis," issued by International Publishers.—The Editors.]

On Sunday, Nov. 30, the branch of Murder, Inc., that is currently the government of Venezuela will stage a farce called national elections. This farce is to usher in a constituent assembly, which will adopt a new constitution and arrange general elections at a future date. Thereby Venezuela is to become a full-fledged "democracy," anointed with Standard Oil.

Missing from the election will be the two principal parties of Venezuela, Accion Democratica (Democratic Action), which at the time its government was overthrown in November, 1948, held about 80 percent of the seats in Congress, and the Communist Party, whose stronghold is among the workers of the country's leading industry: oil. Both these parties are outlawed and are savagely persecuted by the United States-sponsored fascist-militarist dictatorship.

The only legal opposition con-

(Continued on Page 4)

500 Strike for Wage Hike in British Guiana

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Nov. 26 (ALN).—Over 500 employes of the Georgetown Town Council went on strike here for one day recently, demanding a 5 percent cost of living allowance from January, 1952. The Municipal Workers Trade Union, to which the strikers belong, had repeatedly demanded the increased allowance during the year and it was not until its recent annual estimates meeting that the council decided to grant a 10 percent cost of living allowance for 1953 and a 5 percent allowance for the month of October to December, 1952.

No garbage was collected, no official city business was conducted and no dead were buried during the one-day strike.

A compromise offer by the Town Council failed to meet the approval of the workers, who gave notice they would strike again in 30 days if their demands are not met.

The municipal workers receive an average of $10.67 a week. It costs the government of British Guiana 41 cent a day per person to feed prisoners in jail. Translating this in term of the average family of 4.6 persons, the costs of food alone per family is $13.20 a week. Food products like butter ($1.26 a pound), eggs ($1.08 a dozen) and milk (29 cents a quart) are far beyond the budget of working class families.

A Letter to Jack Stachel From His Wife for Thanksgiving Day

We publish below a letter from Bertha Stachel to her husband, Jack, National Committee member of the Communist Party and now in the federal prison at Danbury, Conn., as a Smith Act victim. Mrs. Stachel's son, John, after reading the letter, urged her to share it with readers of this paper.

• • •

Monday, Nov. 24,

My darling,

Our last visit with you is still so fresh in my mind. We seated ourselves on the couch, in the half-filled visiting room, eagerly watching the doorway through which we saw your noble and beaming face appear, of course with the guard close behind. Even as you moved toward us I were filled with a sense of deep pride that we belonged to you and were part of you. I felt a strength born of a deep and unshakable conviction.

And we rose to embrace you and to press you close to our hearts, and in those embraces I felt the forging and cementing of our beautiful relationship, which has grown deeper with each passing year.

As we drove from the city along the country roads I realized that again winter was descending upon us. The withered leaves lay strewn like a faded yellow carpet over the grass that yesterday had been so green. And I realized that Thanksgiving Day will soon be with us again when I saw huge, orange-colored pumpkins displayed everywhere in the country grocery stores.

What a warm flow of memories surged through my heart. The family gatherings, the good food, the fun, the warmth of all the past years kept recalling itself to me. And the thought of you spending the day in prison alone was extremely painful.

In the nearly 18 months of your imprisonment this will be the second Thanksgiving you will be absent from us, my dearest.

I am thinking, too, of all the other homes of the families of Smith Act victims. How in all these homes the wives and the children will be longing for their husbands and their fathers. I am thinking, too, of Rosales Ingram and her family, and the family of Willie McGee and of Bessie Mitchell and her brother Collis English.

I am thinking too of all the homes that have been robbed of their loved ones, those killed on the battlefields and those maimed for life.

Many good Americans who will be sitting down this Thanksgiving Day to their dinner surrounded by their families will soon come to know, I am certain, how their own lives and their own security and

STACHEL

future is linked with all those imprisoned under the Smith Act. How their freedom is linked with those now on trial under this vicious thought control act.

And so I face these days with a confidence that we are not alone; that with you in your cell are the voices of the working class, struggling to be heard, growing ever stronger. For they, the people, know that men like you have given up their freedom so that mankind can live in peace and security. We, your family walk with dignity and pride; and we love you for all you are and all you stand for.

Warmest regards rom all our dearest friends. Love from Jon and Jerry. You are as ever deep in my heart.

BERTHA.

WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENT SAW IN LENINGRAD

By JOSEPH CLARK

LENINGRAD

"This was our first line of defense," our Leningrad acquaintance said in a matter-of-fact tone.

We were driving down the reconstructed Stalin Prospect of Leningrad. These were the scenes of the historic defense of the city which defied the Nazis through 900 days of siege.

Row after row, block after block of newly built workers' apartment houses rise before you as you drive down the avenue. And ever new buildings are going up; you see the crane and scaffolding everywhere.

This south eastern district of Leningrad was the workers' quarters before the revolution. Though St. Petersburg in Czarist days was a city of grand palaces a u' beautiful architecture, its working class districts were one huge slum. Small wooden houses and crowded tenements provided neither warmth health nor comfort. They bred disease and epidemics.

Today, as you pass through this district and ride out to where the Germans had been entrenched just a few years ago, you see no signs of either the old slums or the ravages of war. Where the front line defenders had stood, a spacious park has been laid out. It is called "Victory Park."

"Just about everybody in our city has planted a tree in this park to commemorate a loved one," our friend said.

School children came here en masse to plant trees, as did the factory workers, college students, housewives and artists. It occupies 60 acres and will occupy 306 acres when completed.

We passed a recently completed school where the children were pouring out of the building. "There used to be two schools in this whole district before the revolution," our friend told us. "Now there are 21 schools."

We drove back to the center of the city. Near the lovely field of Mars on the Nevsky Prospect we stopped before one of Leningrad's famous old palaces. It used to belong to Count Orlov, one of the lovers of Catherine II. Today Orlov's palace is the Lenin Museum. A weatherbeaten armored car stands in the palace courtyard. It was from this very armored car that Lenin made his first speech to the working people of Petrograd when he returned from exile in April 35 years ago.

You can still see the faded letters that someone had painted across the top of the armored car. The words are brief but expressive: "Enemy of capital."

Almost everything in Leningrad reminds you how the Russian workers put an end to the rule of the landlords and capitalists. As you leave the wonderful collection of western painting in the Hermitage museum and then wander about on Palace Square, you remember scenes from old movies—"The End of St. Petersburg," "Lenin in October." You glance at the healthy looking, warmly clad passers by, and then it takes an effort to think of the ragged workers who stormed this same Winter Palace just 35 years ago.

Yes, it's the normalcy of Leningrad in 1952 which makes the sharpest impression of all. Here on Palace Square the oppressed and downtrodden had assembled to petition the Tsar that Sunday in January, 1905. The massacre that followed is remembered as bloody Sunday, organized by Nicholas the bloody.

You look across the wide Neva River and see the Peter and Paul Fortress with the gilded spire of the fortress church rising higher than any other landmark of the city. And in that fortress you can see the dungeons, preserved as a bitter memory of the torture and solitude suffered by the revolutionists.

Right where you get off the train from Moscow is the "Square

(Continued on Page 8)

Pro-War Papers Continue to Suppress Korea Peace Plan

The pro-war, Big Business press, with one notable exception, continued yesterday to suppress from its readers the fact that the Soviet Union had placed before the United Nations a resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. The exception was the N. Y. Times, and theron hangs a tale. On Tuesday, in company with the other papers, the Times, too, had hidden from its readers the fact that the Soviet Union's resolution calls for an immediate halt to the fighting. In fact, not only the Times' news story of UN developments, but even its lengthy excerpt from Andrei Vichinsky's speech to the UN deleted that vital fact.

But on Tuesday, the Daily Worker phoned the Times' foreign desk and asked how come this omission of THE ESSENTIAL FACT in Vishinsky's speech and the current UN debate on Korea? Yesterday, therefore, the Times carefully, though 'way down in its front-page story, acknowledged for the record that:

"The Russian move demands an immediate cease-fire in Korea. . . ."

In its editorial, however, and in the foreign affairs column by Anne O'Hare McCormick, the Times continued its sinister attempt to hoodwink the American people into the belief that it is the Soviet Union—not Wall Street—which blocks a Korean cease-fire.

Contradicting its own admission that Vishinsky's resolution urges cease-fire, the Times editorial claimed that by its stand on India's resolution, the Soviets had "dashed whatever hopes there may have been" for a truce.

Every other New York paper printed in English—barring only the Daily Worker—suppressed the cease-fire proposal of the Soviet Union in Tuesday's edition.

Yesterday's Post, with its story by Joseph P. Lash, excelled in the deception by stating of the Soviet stand that "Soviet Russia wanted the war to continue. . . ." In its late edition the Post finally took note of the Soviet Union's proposal.

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Seventh General Assembly
First Committee
21st Meeting (PM)

Press Release GA/PS/455
28 November 1952

FIRST COMMITTEE -- TAKE 46

Mr. VYSHINSKY (USSR) went on to say that Mr. Menon had drawn an "idyllic"

A cease-fire in Korea was the most important task to be accomplished. For this reason the USSR had introduced a revision of its proposal (Doc. A/C.1/729/-Rev.1/Corr.1/Add.1), he said. The Soviet proposal was the only one before the First Committee which called for an immediate cease-fire, he observed. "We are fully convinced in the success of our noble work," he concluded.

(Mr. VYSHINSKY ended his speech at 4:39 p.m.)

NEWS of the Soviet Union's proposal for a cease-fire was in the UN information service. This bulletin went to all the newspapers and press services, and was marked to be released last Monday, but not a word of it got into the American big business press on that day.

UNIONISTS PUT CEASE-FIRE PLAN TO U.S. UN DELEGATES

A delegation representing the New York Labor Conference for Peace, led by Irving Stern of the Fur Workers, met Monday with Frederick Rope of the U. S. mission to the United Nations.

Stern said yesterday that in behalf of thousands of unionists from CIO, AFL and independent unions, the New York Labor Conference had urged the U. S. delegation to take a stand for an immediate cease-fire while differences on the prisoner-of-war issue are debated.

Rope replied it was U. S. policy to continue the fighting until there were real guarantees for "non-forcible" repatriation. He did not deny that in view of the differences within the UN on this question the fighting could continue indefinitely.

The labor delegation emphasized that the majority of the American people, including large sections of labor, had voted in the recent electoins for a speedy end to the Korean war.

Rope expressed some doubt as to whether this was what the American people had voted for. He added, however, that the door of the U. S. delegation "was always open" to hear what the people had to say.

Robert Minor's Condition Is Still Critical

The condition of Robert Minor, Communist leader, continued "critical" yesterday.

Minor, 68, is in Ossining Hospital, Ossining, N. Y., following a heart attack. He has been suffering from a heart ailment in recent years.

PP Candidate Near 500,000 In Calif. Vote

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Reuben W. Borough's total vote for U. S. Senator from California continued to move toward the half-million mark Monday as more returns came in.

With returns in from 42 of the state's 58 counties, the Independent Progressive party candidate had 476,297 votes. Among the counties not yet heard from are five which should return fairly large Borough votes—Riverside, Orange, Santa Clara, Sonoma and Kern.

The same also discloses the statewide vote of Vincent Hallinan, the Progressive party's presidential candidate, will be above 25,000. On a basis of returns from 36 counties, Hallinan had 20,481.

Borough, only candidate to oppose Sen. William Knowland, has already polled the largest statewide vote in the IPP's four-year history.

'DW' FORUM POSTPONED ONE WEEK

The second session of the Daily Worker's forum on Stalin's latest work has been postponed for one week at the request of many persons who attended the first session and others who also planned to attend the second. They urged postponement because plans they had made for Thanksgiving social affairs. The second session will be held at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. on Dec. 5, 8 p.m. The forum will be led by John Pittman, foreign editor of the Daily Worker.

Visitor to USSR to Talk At Youth Forum Here

Miss Selma Weiss, who was recently in the Soviet Union, will speak and answer questions at a N. Y. Labor Youth League Forum on Young America and the Soviet Union tomorrow (Friday) 7:30 p.m. at 69 W. 66th St.

Pamphlet on Rosenberg Case

A vital pamphlet on the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now under sentence of death in Sing Sing Prison, is being rushed to press, the Civil Rights Congress has announced.

The author is Richard Boyer, who wrote "The Dark Ship," "If This Be Treason," and other works.

The 64-page pamphlet tells a succinct story of the frame-up in all its stages; it contains the statements and analysis of legal experts all over the world who have examined the transcript and who agree that the case is one of the flimsiest on record; it shows how the entire trial revolved about the testimony of a man who would himself have faced death had he not falsely denounced others; it tells of the long-standing private quarrel between this man, David Greenglass, and his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg.

The pamphlet also includes much of the moving and eloquent correspondence between Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in the death house.

The CRC is taking advance orders at its headquarters at 23 West 26 St., New York. The price is 25 cents per copy; 15 cents in bundle orders of 10 or more; 12 cents for 200 or more.

2,500 at Rally In Los Angeles For Rosenbergs

By Don Wheedin

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26.—More than 2,500 persons packed the Embassy auditorium and contributed $3,500 in a mighty protest demonstration against the unprecedented death sentence meted out to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The huge turnout heard community spokesmen, spearheaded by labor, blast the death sentence as "monstrous" and call for a "mountain of protests" to President Harry Truman, urging him to grant commutation.

Reid Robinson, former international president of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, told the overflow assembly:

"Labor's voice has not been heard as loudly as it should be in this case. . . . It's high time union leaders spoke out.

"Perhaps some labor leaders are getting too 'dignified.' If they think respectability in the eye of the employers, is going to save them and that they can turn their backs on the Rosenbergs, they should read the history of the Warsaw ghetto."

DELEGATES URGED

Robinson urged union rank and file delegations to visit such union leaders as Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Ralph Helstein, president of the Packinghouse Workers and many others.

"You should tell these union leaders to go see Harry Truman in Washington and demand that he commute the Rosenberg death sentence. Truman more than owes it to them for the support they gave the Democratic administration in the recent lamented election," Robinson concluded.

Robert Kenney, former California attorney general, spoke as one who had read the entire transcript of the Rosenberg trial.

The four questions Kenny said people ask in regard to the Rosenberg case are: Are they guilty? Was their trial fair? Is the death sentence justified? Why did the Supreme Court refuse a review?

"There is not a single word of direct testimony or physical evidence against the Rosenbergs in the transcript," Kenny said.

Kenny pointed out that David Greenglass, the Rosenbergs' accuser, "actually was the man who worked in the Los Alamos atomic plant. The Rosenbergs were never arrested until long after Greenglass was taken into custody.

COMPARISONS

"Why were these 'dangerous' people allowed their freedom for so long following Greenglass' ar-

(Continued on Page 6)

Morton Sobell Transferred To Alcatraz

Morton Sobell, in jail on a 30-year sentence given him at the same frameup trial that passed the death sentence for Edith and Julius Rosenberg, was transferred yesterday to the Alcatraz prison for hardened criminals, 3,000 miles away from his family. This was the Thanksgiving eve ruling made yesterday by Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld.

Jude Weinfeld refused to grant a plea to let Sobell remain nearer his family. Sobell is now in the Federal House of Detention.

Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton, declared this week that the office of the U. S. Attorney was attempting to destroy her husband by removing him to a prison like Alcatraz.

"They want him to name innocent persons as spies and admit a crime which he never committed," she said. "They have subjected him to a campaign of vicious pressures, including the showing to him of anonymous letters and circulation of rumors about my leaving him.

"They are sending Merty to Alcatraz and the Rosenbergs to their death because they will not become informers. It's a horrible perversion of justice."

UNIONIST HELD

ANNISTON, Ala. (FP).—Thirty days for alleged vagrancy with no chance to hire a lawer or communicate with friends before or after sentence was the fate of United Electrical Workers' organizer Charles T. Maracle in Sen. Sparkman's state.

U.S. CASUALTIES IN KOREA NOW REPORTED AS 126,997

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Pentagon announced today that U. S. battle casualties in Korea now total 126,997, an increase of 271 over last week's report.

The overall toll of 38 months of fighting in Korea now stands at 22,256 dead, 91,933 wounded, 9,444 missing, 1,971 captured and 1,391 previously reported missing but since returned.

The new weekly list included 49 dead, 203 wounded, 19 missing and one previously missing but since returned.

Press Roundup

THE NEWS runs an initialed letter—you have to use your judgment as to which editor dreamed it up—offering to do the job of executing the framed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg "for nothing." This clearly planted letter not only reveals a typical fascist zeal for taking human life, it is couched in language which only anti-Semites ever use.

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THE MIRROR's Victor Riesel demands the framed Rosenbergs be killed. He assails the "good-in-heart" who appeal for clemency, finds it sinister that working to save the Rosenbergs is Dr. Edward K. Barsky, because he "set up the medical units" for the Spanish Republic against Franco fascism. Having thus made clear that anti-fascism is the big crime, Riesel also explains why the Rosenbergs must die. They haven't "talked," he complains. Despite pressures and promises, they haven't invented a phony story naming non-existent 'accomplices' in a non-existent 'crime' . . . Walter Winchell calls Josephine Baker "a snake." That's the code of fascistic gentility. Revile women, and particularly Negro women.

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THE WORLD TELEGRAM's Robert C. Ruark yields to no man in his frenzied hate for socialism. But even the raucous Ruark is touched with melancholy as he contemplates the war-induced "boom" town of Newport News, Va., and sighs: "It would be wonderful in a lifetime if you could see one more huge burst of prosperity that wasn't founded on the number of troops passing through, or being trained, or heavy industry for war chained to small prosperity." Open your eyes, man! Take off the hate-Russia blinkers! For one, read and learn objectively about a way of life in which prosperity doesn't need the bloody hypoderimic jab of war.

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THE POST makes the telling point that when Eisenhower asked Ralph Bunche why the Negro diplomat was working for the UN and not the U. S., the general should have known that it was Washington jimcrow which forced Bunche to decline a government post. The Post reminds Eisenhower that he promised to "drive jimcrow out of the capital." . . . Leonard Lyons tells of Herbert Philbrick's "carrying a gun" as protection against some "fanatical Red." All these police-spies with their understandably queasy consciences! But no one ever stoops low enough to spit at them, and Communists go about their business working for peace, while the paid liars who testified about Communist plans for "force and violence" go around carrying . . . guns.

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THE TIMES editorial claims that Russia has "dashed whatever hope there may have been for an early Korean armistice." The Times news story admits—belatedly that Russia proposes an "immediate cease-fire in Korea." The Big Lie, acknowledged even by the Big Liar—R. F.

Daily Worker

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On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

The 'Dream Deferred' Rumbled in Cleveland

NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL conventions combine a clear-cut working class program for Negro rights with the folkways and culture of the Negro people, couched in the rich imagery of the poem and the sermon. There is an added dimension to these gatherings, which eludes the ordinary journalistic organization of the facts.

For example, to the trained and naked eye, the convention represented 1,256 delegates working out a program for Negro freedom. But this dry fact was transmuted into a "Freedom Train" with passengers listening to the "rumble of a dream too long deferred."

The reference was to one of Langston Hughes' poems in his "Montage of a Dream Deferred," in which the character muses over the "dream deferred" and wonders what happens to it when it is deferred too long: Does it rot, dry up or fester "like a sore"—or does it "explode." The 300-year-old "dream deferred" of Negro freedom was smoldering toward an explosion in the three-day convention of the NNLC which closed last Sunday in Cleveland's Municipal Auditorium. The dream of jobs without race-tags; of trains without jimcrow seats; of schools and homes and parks where Negroes can learn and live and play as Americans—this dream was exploded into mass action.

ERNEST THOMPSON, the Negro leader of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, in describing the attacks upon the NNLC by the House Un-American Committee and the redbaiters, said simply: "Since last year the man took out after us." The delegates knew Thompson was talking about the big white employers and their agents.

William R. Hood, president of the NNLC and secretary of Ford Local 600, CIO-UAW, defined in his speech just what "the man" had in store for Negro and white workers, and warned some white labor leaders who do not know "this new Negro . . . the true guardian of America and . . . defender of its destiny."

"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do to labor unity," was Hood's paraphrased prayer voicing a criticism and a hope of unity as an antidote to the "poison brew" big business now is preparing for all labor. The "new Negro," Hood said, would not fall for the bosses' racist divisions in the labor movement, but was answering: "Mr. Charley, you shall not pass!"

After defining the racist program of "the man," and presenting a program to combat it, Hood turned to the witchhunt and the rash of political trials now going on:

"If the man I'm talking about ever gets the power to put us in jail for opposing his ideas, then few of us will ever see the light of day outside of prison.

". . . The Smith Act and all its little cousins, including the McCarran and Taft-Hartley Acts, must go!"

(And it was the resolution based on this section of Hood's report which produced the most spirited discussion on the floor, with delegate after delegate challenging "the man's" right to dictate ideas, the right to travel and to limit the right to work. They understood and agreed with Hood's assertion: "We have looked the fascist man in the eye and we know him for what he is.")

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MRS. OCTAVIA HAWKINS, treasurer of the NNLC and a leader of her CIO-UAW local in Chicago, admitted that her association with the labor council had taught her "how to work as a Negro trade unionist; and now I'm getting results from the bosses." And Mrs. Florence Crowley, a white leader of FE-UE, explained how the council had broadened her understanding of the problems of all the workers for whom she had to bargain.

"A lot of us," Mrs. Hawkins said, "have forgotten where 'down home' is."

But all of us were reminded by Paul Robeson singing "Gonna Study War No More," during the collection Sunday morning. And by the statement of Coleman Young, NNLC secretary, at the conclusion of his report:

"Our freedom train is rolling, brothers and sisters. Let us go among the people, the workers, Negro and white, singing: 'Get on board, little children. There's room for many a more.'"

That's the way it was on the Freedom Train as 1,256 intent passengers—"the black and white sons and daughters of labor"—went about analysing "a dream deferred." Their answer was that the dream will explode and bring the jimcrow walls a tumbling down.

Wall Street's Phony Election In Venezuela This Sunday

(Continued from Page 2)

sists of two feeble right-wing parties, the Democratic Republican Union and the Catholic Copei. To make certain that even thse parties will not attract a substantial vote, the ruling junta has harassed them over the course of months, forbidden them to hold political meetings, and censored their press, and in general forced them to function with a revolver pointed at their heads.

The tone for the election has been set by the assassination in October of Leonardo Ruiz Pinoda, leader of the underground resistance of Accion Democratica.

Four years of terrorist dictatorship in behalf of Standard Oil, Royal Dutch Shell and the war plans of Yankee imperialism have served further to impoverish the country and convert it more completely into a Wall Street colony. Jails are filled to overflowing with some 6,000 political prisoners—the great majority of them non-Communists—as the people's resistance to the gangster regime has risen.

Venezuela today is a gigantic war arsenal. The vital place it occupies in the Wall Street-Washington military plans is too little appreciated. With a population of only 5,000,000, this country on the northern coast of South America is second only to the U. S. as a producer of crude oil, and is the world's largest exporter of oil.

In addition, rich deposits of another major war material, iron, were discovered in recent years. This too has been seized by foreign trusts. Bethlehem Steel and U. S. Steel are digging out the iron and shipping it to the U. S.

The inauguration of the government of Accion Democratica, following its overwhelming victory in 1947 in the first democratic election in Venezuelan history, produced a noticeable rise in the blood pressure of the Washington architects of World War III. Not that this was in any sense a radical or anti-imperialist government. In fact, the Accion Democratica regime played ball with the State Department and the Rockefeller interests.

But this government committed the "crime" of permitting democratic liberties. The trade unions and the Communist Party were making rapid progress; the U. S. Defense Department under the Wall Street banker, the late James Forrestal, decided something drastic had to be done. With the U. S. military attache, Col. Edward F. Adams, personally directing operations from the army barracks, a group of traitor officers, led by Lieut. Col. Carlos Delgado Chalbaud, engineered a coup on Nov. 24, 1948. The spineless Accion Democratica government collapsed without striking a blow.

The military junta, headed by Delgado Chalbaud, suppressed first the Accion Democratica and later the Communist Party, and established a regime of force and violence against the entire people. In May, 1950, the junta, at the behest of the oil trusts, crushed a heroic strike of 30,000 oil workers and drove the trade unions into virtual illegality.

For the U. S.-British oil barons all this has meant the fulfillment of their fondest dreams. In 1951 the take of Standard Oil of New Jersey, amounted to $3,036 profit per worker throughout the world outside of Venezuela. In Venezuela its profit per worker was $13,950.

Moreover, the operations of the oil industry have completely deformed the economy of Venezuela. Though most of the population is rural, agriculture is in decline. In his book, "The Geography of Hungar," Josue de Castro, chairman of the executive council of the United Nations Food Agriculture Organization (FOA), describes Venezuela as "one of the great hunger spots of the world."

(To Be Continued)

A LETTERWRITING SESSION BY SEATTLE FELLOWSHIP

SEATTLE, Nov. 26.—The regular meeting of the Fellowship of Reconciliation at the Church of the People looked like a letter-writing session—and it was.

The 35 persons present translated words into deeds by writing individual letters to President-Elect Dwight Eisenhower urging him to bring about peace in Korea.

Letters from Readers

The Plot Against Campbell Local

CAMDEN

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am a Campbell Soup Co. worker (in Local 80A, CIO United Packinghouse Workers). I'd like to give my opinions about some problems facing the workers of this ruthless multi-million dollar soup company.

I think a note of alarm has to be sounded to alert every worker to a company plot to attack, weaken and destroy, if possible, our union. This attack is now in full swing.

The trial of Local 80's business agent, Anthony Valentino, was rigged and timed to meet the needs of the company. This is nothing but a labor frameup case.

The trial of Valentino, as well as that of Sylvia Neff, involves more than these two individuals. Opinions about the personalities, past politics or present politics of Valentino and Neff are not the issues involved. Certainly Communism is not the issue. Communism is held out as sucker bait to get our eyes off the real issues—the company's role in fighting the union, chiseling away the gains, conditions and rights of every single Campbell worker.

The hand of the company in the trials and convictions of Valentino and Neff has become clearer for many workers here. Campbell's doesn't even care to hide its ties with the politicians. For example, Grover C. Richman, Jr., represents Campbells as a private lawyer when they sue some poor tomato grower trying to escape from their clutches. And at the very same time Richman, as U. S. Attorney, directs the persecution of Valentino and Neff.

The conviction of Valentino is a test case in more ways than one. It is a test of how far the company can go in bringing back open shop conditions of the days before the union. It is also a test of how far the Taft-Hartley law, especially the affidavit section, can be used in framing any union leaders who offer resistance to the company. This is a serious threat to the entire labor movement.

Fighting the frameup in the Valentino case means fighting for union rights all down the line. It obviously calls for a heightened fight for the immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law that feeds these attacks.

Campbell Soup Co. is not wasting any time in pressing its attack. It is tightening up on company rules. It is making a fight about staying on the job every single second so that not a penny of profits will be lost. It has even fired a militant steward—Bill Walls—who was off the job, with permission of his leader, on union business.

The defeat of these specific attacks and others that are sure to follow depends upon what the Campbell workers do. The Campbell workers built the union. Whatever gains they got came from their own organized strength. I don't think the Campbell workers will ever allow the profit-mad company to restore the open shop. Every Campbell worker must be alerted to the fight to save the union, to save his own working conditions, to go forward to new gains.

Sincerely yours,
A Campbell Soup Worker.

Coming in the weekend WORKER 'SCRATCH A REDBAITER' . . .

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THANKSGIVING IN KOREA

AS THE GIs IN KOREA sit down to their Thanksgiving menu, there is one question that hangs over the turkey and the cranberries: "What are we doing here?"

It is a bitter question which every American family with a son in that far-off land asks itself as the family tries to get some cheer out of the situation to which evil men have brought our country.

A chaplain returning from Korea says candidly that the question "why are we here" is the hardest one to give a satisfactory answer to among the troops. It is the question most often asked.

In vain does Gen. Van Fleet tell the peace-hungry boys in Korea and the peace-hungry families up and down the United States that it is "communism that wants no peace" in Korea. How vainly does he invoke the religious feelings of the boys and the people back home to alibi the horror of the continuing slaughter! The truth breaks through. A big majority of the people—65 percent according to a Gallup Poll two days ago—eagerly want a cease-fire based on a UN commission taking over the POW issue after the killing has stopped. This is almost exactly the common-sense proposal made by the Soviet delegate Vishinsky at the UN, a proposition completely suppressed by every paper and radio in the United States yesterday, except this one.

How can the makers of war answer the searching question put by a delegate at the UN the other day—why must we prepare to kill hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of human beings in order to defend the several thousands prisoners we say we are defending from "forcible" repatriation?

The American people have answered this question both in the elections and in the Gallup Poll. They differ completely with the State Department and with the Eisenhower-Truman line of continuing the bloodshed. A Thanksgiving stained with the blood of dying GIs and slaughtered Chinese and Korean families dishonors America. Let us be true to the banner of Thanksgiving brotherhood by raising our demand that today—now—shall be the great day of thanksgiving when the blood will cease to flow in Korea! Blessed are the peacemakers is what America should tell the General Van Fleet who did not dare to mention peace yesterday.

IS UNIONISM SUBVERSIVE?

THE "ANTI-COMMUNIST" frameup system is now bearing down on the labor movement.

A federal grand jury in this city—set up for the purpose of investigating "subversive activities"—has inevitably decided that trade unionism itself is "subversive." The grand jury has called on the National Labor Relations Board to revoke certifications of four independent unions: the United Electrical Workers, International Fur and Leather Workers, American Communications Association and the Distributive Workers.

The ground, of course, is the non-Communist affidavit, prescribed by the union-busting Taft-Hartley Act, and which these unions felt compelled to sign under the pressure of raids by other unions with NLRB certification.

The grand jury action is designed to make it more difficult for these unions to engage in collective bargaining. But the withdrawal of certification, if the government can get away with it, is not the only weapon which is being sharpened against the unions.

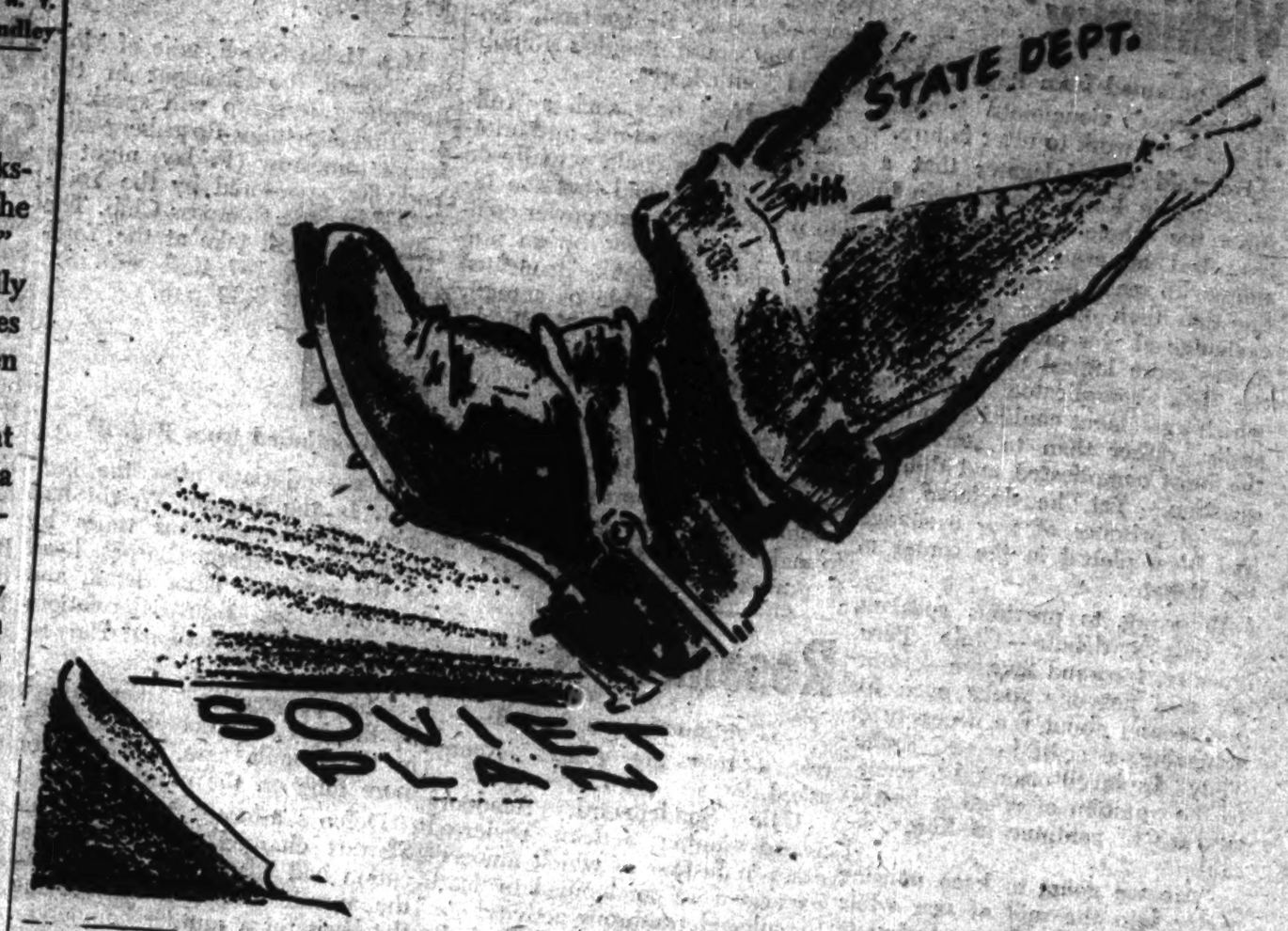
Witness the outrageous conviction and five-year sentence imposed on Anthony Valentino, leader—not of an independent union—but of the CIO Packinghouse Workers' local in the Campbell Soup plant in Camden, N. J. The Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits were the basis here for a "perjury" frameup. This was followed up by NLRB withdrawal of the local's certification.

Let the right-led unions not think they are immune from the kind of union-busting which is being launched against the independent unions.

Recall the repeated efforts of John L. Lewis for a joint boycott by all labor of the infamous non-Communist affidavits. Recall the refusal, along with the miners, of the International Typographical Union, to sign these affidavits, which damn you if you don't sign, and damn you if you do.

President Albert Fitzgerald declares that the UE will not permit the grand jury to intimidate it into giving up the struggle for the welfare of its members. He says he is confident that what the grand jury has done "will meet with outraged opposition of all unions."

The entire labor movement, particularly the big unions of the AFL and CIO, should vigorously fight this latest union-busting spree which threatens them, too.



The People of East Side Cry Out: Save Ethel, Julius Rosenberg!

By BETTY STEVENS

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg sit in the death house at Sing Sing and Esther and I go to speak to our neighbors and their neighbors, as representatives of the East Side Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case. It is a gray, damp Sunday morning. We go into an old red brick tenement a few blocks from where the Rosenbergs once lived.

The first people we saw invited us in when we told them we wanted to speak to them about the Rosenberg case.

Esther started by saying, "It isn't a question of guilt or innocence, but since this is the first time in American history that such a sentence has been passed. . . ."

The woman came out of her white-painted kitchen and smoothed back her powdery-gray hair. She put her hands on her wide hips and said, "For my part, they can come out right now" and her soft generous mouth tightened as she said it.

Then she said, "And my son in Korea can come out of the army right now, too."

The man had his coat on, ready to go out for Sunday shopping. He pushed back his cap and said, "We know, we know all about it," when we began to give details of the case.

They signed cards, took the literature in English and Yiddish. The man looked embarrassed as he said, "I've been laid off in the shop and we're getting along on unemployment insurance. I'd like to do more." He handed us a dime.

We found, too, that people want to join in the fight.

It was like that when we visited another elderly Jewish couple, thin, gentle people who lived on the fifth floor. They, too, said, "You don't have to tell us about it, we know," and they looked away and shok their heads in grim sadness.

The men held up his hands, stiffly. "I am handicapped," he said. "Arthritis. I think it came from working at a sewing machine so many years. Please sign for me. I will make a mark."

His wife opened her purse slowly. "We live on social security," she said, and gave us a dime for postage. She signed, too.

"We want to help," the man said. "There is a deaf and dumb couple next door, refugees. They would want to do something, too. I can make signs to them."

He made signs to his neighbors with his stiff hands. They read the literature silently, and silently they signed.

"What must we do to help more?" the thin gentleman asked.

We gave them extra literature and extra cards and suggested that they speak to their neighbors.

"God bless you," they said as we left.

"LET'S HOPE"

A brisk young blonde woman was sweeping her living rom linoleum and calling out encouraging words to get her two-year-old boy to eat his lunch. She knew about the case, and she leaned her broom against the radio as she signed in a business-like way.

"Let's hope it works," she said, firmly, going back to her work.

The Irish woman and the Negro man who signed were sipping coffee and chatting in a warm, pleasant kitchen. They listened to details about the case, and then they remembered Willie McGee and the Trenton Six.

"The people saved the men in Trenton," the man said. "Maybe we can save these people, too."

"Let us hope so," the woman said. They gave us a dime.

A Puerto Rican man said, "I want to know all about this." He took the literature. "I will study this carefully. I am opposed to capital punishment. Let them live."

There was fear, too. All the millions spent for terror have bought something. It was fear on one hand and understanding on the other that made the man with the fierce gray mustache speak as two people.

"They had a fair trial, didn't they? Didn't they?" he pushed an answer away and went on. "America is such a wonderful country, we have such freedom here," and he was imploring this to be true as he said it.

In another voice he said, shaking his head in sorrow, "I knew her father, he was a machinist, a good machinist, a wonderful man. I owned the shop, then."

In his first voice he said, "All Communists should go to jail," and he didn't pay much attention to us when we told him this wasn't the issue, that we were there to discuss clemency for the Rosenbergs.

In his second voice he said softly, "I went to Julius Rosenberg's bris when he was an infant."

SIGNS

He sat quietly for a moment, then suddenly snatched a pencil from a table and signed a card. He reached into his pocket and handed us a dime. His wife handed us eight pennies.

"All right, all right," he said, angry at something. "What are we to do? Why must it always be the Jewish people?"

Esther pointed to me. "She isn't Jewish," she said, "and she wants the Rosenbergs to be saved."

They stared at me. His wife said, "Not Jewish? Then what is this to you?"

"But this kind of sentence threatens me, too," I said. "It threatens everybody in America."

We pointed out that Protestant ministers and Catholic priests as well as rabbis, and peoples of all nationalities have spoken out for clemency.

It was the voice of the man who had known Julius Rosenberg as a child that said goodbye to us.

There was more of this kind of fear that can be fought away when we went to see two women who were making sheitels, the wigs Orthodox Jewish women wear.

At first the gray-haired woman sitting by the window wouldn't even look up when we mentioned the Rosenbergs.

"They can go to the electric chair," she said, keeping her eyes carefully on her work, curling the hair, plaiting it and fitting it on a plastic model. "They can die," she said loudly, as though she were speaking to an FBI man who might be hidden in the walls.

We spoke to her in English for a few minutes, about the issues. Then, in Yiddish, Esther spoke to her about mercy and justice and the loneliness of two orphaned children. A people's language is close to their hearts, especially when, like Yiddish, it was a suppressed language in old Europe, a language the people had to fight for.

In Yiddish, she wanted mercy and so did her quiet co-worker who had listened carefully. Both signed. They each gave us a nickel.

When we left, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were still in Sing Sing, but we had heard the cry from the hearts of the people, the cry that can shout down the walls of their death house cells.

The Rosenbergs have fought for two and a half years. They have proclaimed their innocence. They are standing firm. They have done and are doing all they can to save their lives.

The rest of the fight is up to us and our neighbors.

I remembeerd what Helen Sobell said. She was speaking at a meeting to save the Rosenbergs and to free her husband, Morton, who was sentenced to 30 years:

"You must give a little of your lives so that they may live."

Vishinsky

(Continued from Page 1)

governments' viewpoints "dooms all this work work to utter failure."

He told the delegates that a cease-fire in Korea would help to solve the whole question of Korea. And he argued that it was simpler to reach agreement on this question than on the question of exchange of war prisoners, so that it was more logical to begin with the less complicated point on which agreement could be reached easily, rather than to start with the most complicated and difficult question. Yet, he declared, the issue of prisoner of war exchange had been placed in the center of the debate.

Referring to previous speakers in today's debate—Chile, Peru, Norway, Iraq and Sweden—Vishinsky said not one spoke even for one second about the necessity of achieving a cease-fire in Korea. They "displayed utter indifference" to the question of whether hostilities are to continue in Korea, he said.

"Are we going to keep pouring water into the mill of war while the mill keeps grinding unfortunate human beings to dust?" he asked. "Are we going to debate, debate, debate?"

The prime objective, he declared, is to call on the parties to the hostilities in Korea to put an end immediately to the hostilities there.

Vishinsky urged as another amendment to the Indian resolution the recommendation for a United Nations commission of 11 states to assist in the carrying-out of the ceasefire, the repatriation of war prisoners, and the solution of the Korean question in the spirit of the unification of Korea by the Koreans themselves. He proposed that the members of the commission be the United States, United Kingdom, France, U. S. S. R., People's China, India, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Korean Democratic People's Republic, and South Korea.

He declared only such a "full-blooded, comprehensive, authoritative" commission could actually do the job required, and that the Indian proposal of a four power commission presided over by an umpire would be a weak, "truncated commission" incapable of actually solving any question. Vishinsky said the Soviet-proposed commission would adopt decisions by two-thirds vote.

"I will refrain from dwelling on other proposals," he said. "They are intended to improve the Indian resolution, to take it out of the air, to make it less abstract, and to give it practicality and usefulness."

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 8)

rest if they are guilty?" Kenny asked.

Gale Sondergaard, Academy award-winning actress, reviewed cases in history in which innocent persons were condemned to death for alleged traitorous activity.

Mrs. Dorothy Marshall, Catholic leader, spoke on the harshness of the death sentence and compared it with the "freedom now enjoyed by Ilse Koch and many Nazis stained with the blood of Jewish victims."

The Rosenberg trial was branded a legal lynching by Attorney William B. Esterman, president of the Los Angeles Lawyers Guild.

A resolution urging executive clemency was adopted unanimously and sent to President Truman by the 2,500 persons who jammed every seat in the main auditorium at the Embassy and overflowed into several smaller rooms.

The meeting was sponsored by the Los Angeles Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Cases, of which Mrs. Sophie Davidson is the chairman.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26. — Thousands of shoppers, and commuters in the Subway Terminal on Saturday, were told the story of "the Rosenbergs" by members of the Rosenberg Committee and the Civil Rights Congress.

Pickets distributed leaflets calling for executive clemency for the Rosenbergh. They marched before headquarters of the Democratic Party.

Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, co-defendant in the Rosenberg frameup will speak at a Ethel-and-Julius-Rosenberg-rally forum tomorrow (Friday) night in Yorkville, sponsored by the Yorkville-East Side Compass Club. The rally-forum will take at the Yorkville Temple, 157 East 86th St., Manhattan at 8:30 p.m.

Ward

(Continued from Page 1)

until several days after the incident. In the interim, Wright had been visited numerous times by Police Capt. George Barnes, head of the notorious labor detail, and by John Cook, industrial relations man for the International Harvester Co.

The prosecution, taken aback by the jury's verdict of not guilty in the assault case, pleaded for more time on the murder case.

Defense attorney William Scott Stewart charged that the prosecution had "gambled" on winning the assault case and thus laying the basis for a murder conviction.

Ken Born, secretary of the National Committee to Free Harold Ward, declared that the outcome of the assault trial was "a vindication of Ward and a proof that this is a frameup."

With the murder case set for trial he urged the speeding up of defense funds to be sent to the committee at 37 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago.

Penna. CRC to Map Civil Liberties Fight

PHILADELPHIA.—William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, will report to Philadelphians on the state of civil liberties as observed in a recent cross country trip. The meeting will be held in the Philadelphia Rom of Reynolds Hall, Nov. 24, at 8:30 p.m.

Developments in the fight to free Steve Nelson and the other Pittsburgh Smith Act trial victims will be discussed by John L. Holton, director of the Pennsylvania CRC, as well as a program for the defense of Constitutional liberties during 1953.

Baltimore Rally Of 200 Assail Smith Act Trials

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26. — A Smith Act protest meeting here Sunday evening, with Simon W. Gerson, acquitted defendant in the Foley Square trial, as guest speaker featured a new upswing of anti-Smith Act activities here. Two hundred persons attended the rally at Odd Fellow Hall.

Dorothy Roe Blumberg, one of the Baltimore Six convicted defendants, also spoke.

Rev. Harlee, chairman of the Baltimore chapter of the Civil Rights Congress spoke briefly. United Electrical Workers business agent E. C. Nichold presided.

The Baltimore defendants, now seeking review of their case by the U. S. Supreme Court, are carrying the fight on a most crucial sector of the Smith Act front, Gerson said. He pointed out that the Baltimore decision went far beyond any other, making mere membership in the Communist Party a crime under the law.

He expressed confidence, however, that a widening section of the labor and the Negro people would come into the fight, and that the acquittals of himself and Begun were only the beginning of the smashing of all the Smith Act frameups.

The Department of Justice is opposing a high court review and has filed a brief accordingly. The Baltimore defense has 10 days in which to file an answer.

To Appeal Deportation Order For Williamson

John Williamson, Communist Party leader serving a five-year jail sentence, under the Smith Act, has been ordered deported, it was announced today by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Hearings in the Williamson case were held on Nov. 19 at the Lewisberg Federal Penitentiary where he has served 16 months of the five-year sentence.

The government introduced as evidence against him a Communist Party membership book. On this basis he was ordered deported under provisions of the 1950 McCarran Law.

Isidore Englander, New York attorney, represented Williamson at the deportation hearing. The order of deportation will be appealed to the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington.

Union Honors Negro Worker For Heroism

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26.—Commendation for his heroism in attempting to save the life of a fellow worker has been accorded Negro construction worker John Hyner by the AFL International Union of Operating Engineers.

Hyner, working as a carpenter on construction of a new Hollywood Freeway link on Cahuenga Pass, led other workers in pulling crane operator Frank Ryan, 64, from the burning cab of his overturned crane. Despite the rescue, Ryan died of burns two days after the accident.

Hyner, who suffered second degree burns about the face and hands, was told by the Operating Engineers union:

"While it is most unfortunate that it was not possible for Brother Ryan's life to be spared, your sacrifice in his behalf was an action of bravery that exemplifies the highest devotion to duty and an extraordinary degree of service in the protection of your fellow worker on the job."

Hyner led the rescue attempt after he saw others refusing to approach the burning cab of the crane.

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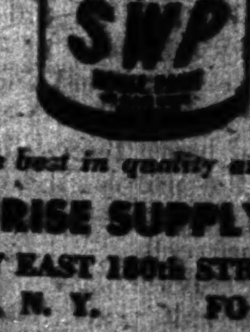

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MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Monday, Dec. 8.
2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

**Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.*

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1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modiste, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

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Ted Tinsley Says

BARGAIN DAY

General Electric nows joins other corporations which play little games with people in their advertisements. General Electric plays "true or false" with a series of questions designed to support the theme that G. E. is producing "more goods for more people at less cost."

The ad asks whether it is true or false that a 60-watt electric bulb which cost 15 cents in 1940 now costs 14 cents plus tax. It is true, says G.E., without explaining why it should be easier to shell out tax money than any other kind of money.

We also learn that an 8-cubic-foot refrigerator costs $12.30 less than it did 13 years ago.

As you read on you feel richer and richer and richer.

• • •

In no time at all you become convinced that everybody is crazy except General Electric. Why, things are cheap today, dirt cheap! If we're strapped at the end of the week, it's only because we're out of money. If we could only control our extravagance and stop spending money on foolish baubles such as food, we'd have no troubles at all!

The ad goes on to suggest that we snicker at "pessimists" who tell us that "everybody's jacking prices up," or that "things aren't as good as they used to be."

Unfortunately, the ad also remarks that G.E. delivers a lot for the money even "when the cost of most things is almost double."

You see, you old pessimist you, it's only "most things" that cost almost double what they used to cost. Don't you dare come around with your sour puss and complain merely on the basis of most things! What kind of attitude is that?

• • •

After leading off with questions that indicate a lowering of General Electric prices, we suddenly read, "Of course some of our prices at General Electric are up, as well as down." Why, of course. An electric bulb, a fluorescent lamp, and an arc-welding set are cheaper. But "a popular model electric range is up $75.45 in 13 years. . . ."

This shouldn't bother you at all. It all works out. On every 60-watt electric bulb you buy, you save one cent over 1940 prices—if you don't figure the tax. Even though the electric range is up in price, have you ever considered that the savings you will achieve on 7,545 60-watt electric bulbs will make up the difference? Things even out in the end, and if you find you are unable to use 60-watt bulbs at a fast enough rate to effect these savings, General Electric will gladly send a man around to smash them for you.

Anyway, it's nice to know that an arc-welding set is cheaper. No home is really a home without an arc-welding set.

• • •

Hurry with your contributions to this column for the support of the Daily Worker and The Worker. The papers need the money desperately!

Maurice Becker, Artist, Writes on Rosenberg Case

Editor, Feature Section:

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents, lovers of peace, must not perish on Jan. 12 in the American style crematory of the instigators of 'Operation Meatgrinders.' From the shocking rantings of the judge Irving Kaufman and the lack of any corroborating evidence against them, it is clear that the Rosenbergs are the victims of today's hysteria in a frameup of the cold war grown hot. Protests from the world over affirm this view.

Sing Sing and Korea and Koje—the tie that links these widely separated death traps runs through the three-fingers of racketeer chief Brown (who has blessed the Rosenberg prosecutor Saypol, now a judge, U. S. Attorney Lane and various corrupt figures in high places) to the gloves of the generals at the Pentagon.

We must bombard President Truman with demands for the commutation of the Rosenberg's death sentence! Though millions have died needlessly in this blood-soaked era, let us assure that our humanity be not numbered among the casualties.

Yours for Operation Sanity!

MAURICE BECKER.

Large Audience Attracted at Forum on Chaplin's 'Limelight'

An audience of nearly 300 heard David Platt's talk on Charles Chaplin at the Jefferson School Sunday night.

The speaker traced the growth of Chaplin's art from 1916 to 1952, pointing out the impact of labor's struggles after world war one on his work.

He said that as his satires became sharper, the attacks against him became stronger, beginning in 1917 when he made "The Immigrant," a democratic film that showed hunger in the midst of plenty in a country at war supposedly for a good cause, and culminating in Attorney General McGranery's attempt to drive him out of the country.

The speaker said Chaplin was being persecuted not on grounds of "immorality" — "that's funny coming from one of the most corrupt and immoral governments in the history of our country"—but because of his desire for peace and belief in the co-existence of diffrent political systems and because he once said this about the Communists: "They are ordinary people like ourselves. They love beauty. They love life. They are mothers who take great pride in their son's education. They want to see them as scientists, artists, who can help create a finer world. They are not a wild people. They don't eat their young."

He is being persecuted, Platt said because he refused to lump Stalin with Hitler in his anti-fascist film "Great Dictator" and because his new film "Limelight" is not a warmongering film by a film designed to create beauty, good feeling, kindness, generosity and tolerance.

The speaker quoted from a letter sent to him by Howard Selsam, director of Jefferson School praising Chaplin's materialist philosophy which he (Selsam) said was presented in "Limelight" with "intense human warmth and love for people and with consummate artistry.

"Even though the film says nothing about the political issues of today," said Selsam, "even though the characters bear little relation to workingclass (though they have known and suffered grinding poverty) his call is clear and poignant: Life not death! Peace not war!"

• • •

Platt agreed wholeheartedly with Selsam's tribute. He said he had received other letters from people who insist that "Limelight" represents a retreat for Chaplin, a betrayal of his principles.

Some of these letters, Platt said, give the impression that Chaplin has used his great gifts to spread hatred and war.

"But he hasn't done that at all," said the speaker, "although the enemy would dearly love to tie his genius to their war chariot."

What Chaplin has given us, the speaker continued, is a film that inspires love of life, more human fellowship, more democracy, individuality, honest human relationships and peace.

"These things are no longer given to us by the bourgeoisie, driving ahead to war and fascism," he said. "They must be fought for, as Chaplin is fighting for them."

Of course, Platt added, "Chaplin has been considerably restrained in his genius by the tremendous intellectual assault against him which has forced him to limit his drama to the trials and tribulations of two people.

"But shall we blame the artist for that?" he asked. "Should not the blame rest on the witchhunters who have compelled Chaplin to bend a little under their vicious attacks?"

Chaplin has bent with the wind, but he has not budged from his position, the speaker said, declaring that "Limelight" says the things the artist has always been saying in defense of human rights, but in an oblique, instead of his usual direct manner.

In France and in England, the speaker pointed out, "Limelight" is getting a tremendous welcome from the entire labor and progressive movement. They see the film as a "great humanist contribution—a film around which the fight for the preservation of democratic art can be waged."

Chaplin's film, he said, represents the best of democratic art.

There was overwhelming support from the audience for this point of view.

A SCENE from 'World Festival of Song and Dance,' thrilling Soviet film of the 1952 Berlin Youth Festival now in its second week at the Stanley. On the same bill is "The Whale Hunt," a full-length documentary shot in the Antarctic.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Three Volunteer Scouts

WHEN ROY CAMPANELLA'S barnstorming team played a team of Negro League All Stars in Memphis last month, the players were so impressed by the fine hurling of 22 year old Marshall Bridges of the Memphis Red Sox that three of them promptly recommended him to their big league clubs. Monte Irvin dropped a note to the Giants about Bridges, Joe Black tipped off Brooklyn, and Harry Simpson let Cleveland in on the prospect. Either Irvin acted first or the Giants went highest. Anyhow Bridges, bought for a reported $10,000, has been assigned right up to the Giants' Minneapolis farm in the Triple A American Association.

•

Pre-vuing Three College Quints

"HIGH SCHOOL basketball player" wants our pre-season opinion of the local basketball teams which he "will see over television in the Garden." Here is a capsule comment on three of them, NYU, St. Johns and Seton Hall, subject to rapid and drastic revision after a look at them in actual competition:

NYU—The team lost Bunt, Brasco and Seaman. They won't miss the latter particularly, with two strong big men in senior Capt. Mark Solomon, whose ruggedness and scoring eye make him a very "big" 6-4, and Boris Nachamkin, the 6-6 youngster from Jefferson High who seems much improved over his soph form. They can play an alternating pivot. Nachamkin is a good corner man, fast for his size and a nice outside shot. He may come very fast as a high scorer this year.

Moving to the fore as the team "quarterback" will be 5-10 junior Ralph Naimoli, very fast, smart, and aggressive. Rounding out the first five as of now are Hal Weitz, who has one of the best set shots I've ever seen and lacks only speed afoot to be great, and Ted Elsberg, another Erasmus product, good shot and driver with close-in scoring knack. This pair runs around 6-1. Two good reserves are 6-4 Doherty, a junior who is developing well, and Tony De Luca, a six foot soph who looked like a potential great star as a freshman last year. Over-all, the team, with Nachamkin a key figure, could improve on last year's record of 19-8, but doesn't seem offhand like a topline championship outfit. If it doesn't try to fastbreak all the time, but develops a pattern to use its talents, it could surprise. But that's quite an "if" since it's no secret that when it comes to team pattern the NYU players have to coach themselves.

SETON HALL has the top big man of them all in 6-11 Walt Dukes. This Negro star from Rochester is no gangling "freak" just getting by on height, but a real all round athlete (track star too) good enough for the pros right now. With him as a star, Seton Hall rates right up as tourney timber before a ball is tossed up. As for the rest, Richie Regan, 6-2, is a very fine floorman and if Mickey Hannon, a 6-2 scoring phenom from Adams High in Queens who has been out with bum knees for two years, is really ready to go as reported, the club doesn't need too much more.

ST. JOHNS lost a powerful trio in Zawoluk, McMahon and McGilvray. On hand for new coach Dusty DeStefano is some pretty good potential, however, with a couple of last year's newcomers developing. Jim Davis, 6-6, smooth corner man, is back and improved, and Solly Walker, 6-3 of Boys High, no longer bothered by a leg injury, is really exploiting his great speed, drive and deftness, I hear. Senior Frank Gianconteri, 5-10, a good shot and floorman, will quarterback. In the pivot will be veterans Don Dunn, 6-7 and Jim Walsh, a tremendous 6-5. The extent to which these two come along means a lot. Dick Duckett, a fancy six foot driver, will start, and Phil Sagona, a six foot soph who showed a lot of potential as a freshman may break in. This could be a better ball club than one might think given the loss of the "big three."

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It Was Jackie at Second 3-1

AS YOU MAY recall, a picked committee of 24 scribes voting a National League All-Star team for UP gave second base to Red Schoendienst over Jackie Robinson, a pick examined here at the time in some detail. Later, "Sporting News" announced its big league Allstar team as picked for it by ALL the members of the Baseball Writers. Robinson, of course, was the second baseman. Now here is the voting. Robinson—141. Schoendienst—43.

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Opinions of Dotty and Emery . . .

Dear Les:

Ha, ha, our Giants won and the great Browns lost today. Now which is the consistent team? Perhaps neither of them can be as consistent as expected, for the other teams in the NFL (except for Dallas) have gotten themselves a bunch of good new rookies.

Look at the league standings, as of today: a four-way tie in the West, and a three-way tie in the East. Benners at last got a chance to show his stuff today, and made good, and you and we and many others predicted that he should. It will be no great surprise to us if he replaces Conerly as first-string QB for the Giants. After all, Conerly is in the fifth year of his five-year contract.

You made a couple of errors of fact in a couple of your columns this week. One of them was partially corrected.

You noted that the Philly Eagles broke the jimcrow color line, after someone corrected you, but the Eagles have two Negro backs, not one. Ralph Goldston, formerly of Youngstown U., who scored those two touchdowns that were the margin of victory in the Eagles "upset" of the Browns today, was the first Negro signed by the Eagles.

In writing about the Knicks, you said that the McGuire brothers are from Brooklyn. To our knowledge, they come from Rockaway, and they operate a bar-hotel on Beach 108th St. in Rockaway. Speaking of New Yorkers, how about Ray Lumpp, that very capable sub for the Knicks' guards, be they Zaslofsky, Dick McGuire or Braun? Ray went to Newtown H. S. in Elmhurst, Queens, and then to NYU. Do you really think that Al McGuire is a "rousing fireball," as you wrote? His play is not always so "fireballish." At times, he looks quite clumsy and foolish.

How about Nat Holman? He surely deserves a chance to clear himself, and he certainly can't be the main one responsible for city's professionalized basketeers, but what was he doing vacationing over in Franco's fascist Spain. . . .

vacationing over in Franco's fascist Spain.—DOTTY and EMERY.

Classroom Ceiling Falls in, 3 Kids Hurt

Neglect of the schools brought near pandemonium and the injury of at least three fifth grade children at P. S. 11 yesterday morning when the ceiling in one classroom fell in. The school is located at 320 W. 21st St., near Eighth Ave., in an area occupied by a large Puerto Rican population.

Three of the children were hurt and rushed bleeding to nearby St. Vincent's Hospital. They were Richard Mottram, 431 W. 23rd St., who was treated for lacerations of the scalp; Jose Gonzales, 238 W. 20th St., whose leg was injured, and Antonio Roman, 305 W. 20th St., treated for arm wounds.

All of the children were treated in the emergency section of the hospital and then sent home.

British Arrest 20 Africans in Kenya Village

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 26. — British imperialist forces continued their campaign of terror against the African independence movement, and were reported to have arrested 20 residents of the village of Subukia.

An "unspecified number" of Africans in Aberdare mountain area were said to have been "detained for screening."

O'Dwyer Quits Mexican Post

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26. — President Truman today accepted the resignation of William O'Dwyer as Ambassador to Mexico, effective Dec. 6.

GOV'T 'BAD NEIGHBOR' POLICY COSTS 700 SHIP COOKS JOBS

SEATTLE, Nov. 26.—A "bad neighbor" policy with half the world and wholesale transfer of U. S. ships to foreign registry have thrown 700 Seattle members of the Marine Cooks & Stewards on the beach, MCS port agent Robert Ward charged this week.

Ward said the membership of his union is sending a resolution to shoreside as well as maritime unions asking their support for a demand that American cargoes be carried in American bottoms.

Ward cited this example of how U. S. policies are costing seamen jobs.

American ships are forbidden to trade with China. But Northwest wheat is being shipped in large quantities to China in British, Norwegian and Canadian vessels.

According to MCS figures, some 18.7 million deadweight tons of U. S. shipping has been transferred to other flags since 1946—"more than the equivalent of the entire American merchant marine in operation in 1940."

In addition there are now 16 regularly scheduled Japanese ships coming to the Pacific Coast with cargo formerly carried about U. S. vessels.

The European coal and India grain programs, which could have provided many jobs for seamen, instead were so managed as to increase the economic insecurity of maritime workers, MCS charges.

The union had proposed that relatively few ships be taken from boneyard lay-up and that the runs be spread out to prvide long-term employment. Instead, the government hastily reconditioned a huge amount of shipping for a few quick trips.

MCS was blitzed out of jobs recently when a Norwegian company took over the coffee run to Central America, formerly operated by three Alaska Steamship Co., knot-type vessels.

200 More N.Y. Teachers Face Witchhunt

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Two hundred more New York City teachers will be called before witchhunting hearings of the Board of Education, president Andrew G. Clauson, Jr., said here today. Only last week, the board suspended five teachers—all Jewish—for refusing to be stoolpigeons or to answer questions about their political beliefs. Clauson's announcement, made in connection with a report to State Education Commissioner Lewis A. Wilson on the board's progress in hunting out trade unionists and other teachers distasteful to the Christian Front-dominated board, presaged a new anti-Semite drive to fire Jewish teachers on phony charges.

Filing his annual report under the Feinberg Law, Clauson said that "Investigations are still pending in the cases of 193 other employes." There was no indication by Clauson that the board is taking any action against a number of teachers proven to have spread anti-Semitic, anti-Negro or anti-Italian propaganda in their classrooms.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

COME and hear Prokofiev's "On Guard for Peace." First public performance of this new prize-winning oratorio. Friday, Nov. 28. Interpretation and discussion by Sidney Finkelstein. Jefferson Schoo., 575 Sixth Ave., 8:30 p.m. Admission $1.00.

COMMITTEE FOR A FREE SOUTH presents Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a Fireside Chat on "The Future of the Negro People in the South." Musical Program, refreshments, United Mutual Hall, 310 Lenox Ave. Friday, Nov. 28th at 8:30 p. m.

Tomorrow Bronx

WELCOME to Jewish Young Folk Singers returned from Israel. Program new Israeli songs. Report on Israel. Free—everyone welcome Friday—November 28th—Thomas Jefferson—3113 White Plains Road, Bronx. (Entrance Maran Place).

SAVE YOUR MONEY! Buy your Christmas Toys at the TOY FAIR, all educator-selected, new standard toys at real savings. Only two days—Friday, Nov. 28th, Saturday, Nov. 29th, from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m., each day, at the Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd. Sponsored by: Families of Smith Act Victims—to guarantee the need of the imprisoned leaders.

MISSED last night's Hootenanny? You can still see the same wonderful shor Sat., Nov. 29, 8:30 p.m., Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

GET IN THE HOLIDAY MOOD AND ATTEND a gala thanksgiving party on Sat. Nov. 29th. There'll be songs by Al Wood, dramatic readings by Murray Kamelhar and others plus dancing. Loads of fun and wonderful food at the place that is fast becoming the most talked of social center for having a great time. That's the Jefferson School of Social Science 575-Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.). Contr. $1.00.

SUNDAY FORUM presents a second forum on Stalin's new artcle: "The Transition to Communism" new insights in philosophy and human development. Speakers: Howard Selsam and David Goldway on Sunday, Nov. 30th at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr: $1.00 (50 cents for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science 575-Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.)

ALL MAGICOLOR PROGRAM
"WORLD FESTIVAL OF SONG and DANCE"
"The Whole Heart"
STANLEY

HOOTENANNY
Earl Robinson, Hope Foye, Elizabeth Knight, Bill Robinson, Leon Bibb, Lillian Goodman, Variety Concert Group, Otis McRae Orch., at Thanksgiving
Sat., Nov. 29, 8:30. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Tix: $1.00 in adv. (reserved), $1.25 at door.

Patronize DAILY WORKER ADVERTISERS

CIO TEXTILE UNION CALLS POLICY PARLEY FOR JAN.-10

A conference in Boston Jan. 10-11 will work out collective bargaining policy for more than 150,000 textile workers in 550 northern mills, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) said here.

Delegates representing about 60,000 workers in 150 woolen and worsted mills will meet the first day, Rieve said, and on the next day the representatives of over 90,000 cotton-rayon workers in about 400 mills will meet. Most of the plants are in New England.

The cotton-rayon contracts expire March 15, 1953. Rieve said: "Obviously one matter which will be given early consideration will be ways and means of restoring the wage cut of about 8½c an hour which was unfairly imposed on these workers by a series of arbitration decisions last spring." He did not say whether the cotton-rayon workers would make any wage demands beyond restoration of the pay cut.

Present average hourly earnings in the northern cotton-rayon industry are $1.37, Rieve said. The minimum wage is $1.12½.

In the woolen and worsted industry, Rieve said, the key American Woolen Co. contract and a majority of the others run until March 15, 1954, but are subject to wage reopening March 15, 1953. A number of agreements do expire at that time.

Present average hourly earnings in woolen and worsted are $1.62½, with a $1.32½ minimum. The American Woolen contract was renewed last May without any changes in wages after a protracted struggle during which the New England firm sought separate agreements at each of its 21 mills and other sweeping concessions.

Last general wage increase won by American Woolen workers was a 9½c boost in March, 1951 and they have received an additional 6c since then under a cost-of-living escalator clause.

In Leningrad

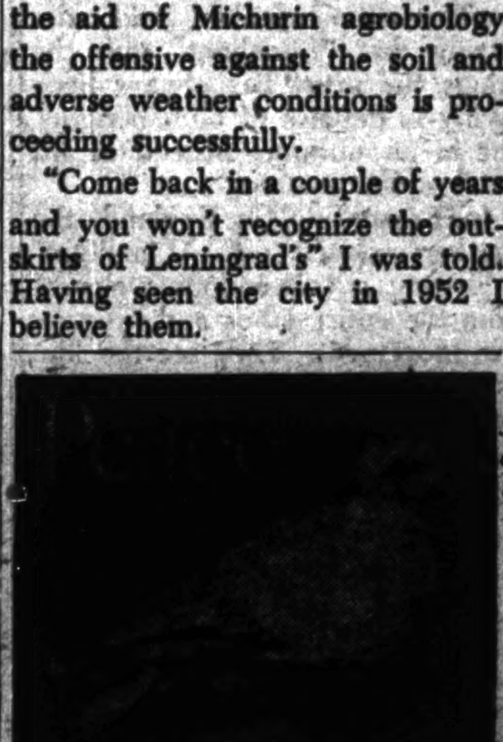
(Continued from Page 2)

of the Uprising." Here the working people assembled to demonstrate for bread, peace and freedom in March, 1917, and the soldiers refused to fire upon the demonstrating workers.

Now strollers on the Nevsky Prospect drop into the Cafe Sever (North) for an ice cream sundae with whipped cream. They were going to the movies in droves when I visited Leningrad. Among the films they were seeing was "Adventure in the Desert" with Cesar Romero along with "Composer Glinka," and "Concert of Masters of Art," the French films "Glorious Prelude" and "Address Unknown," as well as revivals of older Soviet films.

How short the time since Leningrad was an embattled city. Now they are waging another kind of "offensive." They are planting orchards around the city. They are doing it in the damp, cold soil which for centuries was considered unfit for fruit growing. But with the aid of Michurin agrobiology the offensive against the soil and adverse weather conditions is proceeding successfully.

"Come back in a couple of years and you won't recognize the outskirts of Leningrad's" I was told. Having seen the city in 1952 I believe them.



A Salute TO SOUTH AFRICAN RESISTANCE FIGHTERS

Hear!
• PAUL ROBESON
• DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

See!
• Asadata Dafora and the Shogola Oloba Dance Group
• Alice Childress, scene from "Gold Through the Trees"

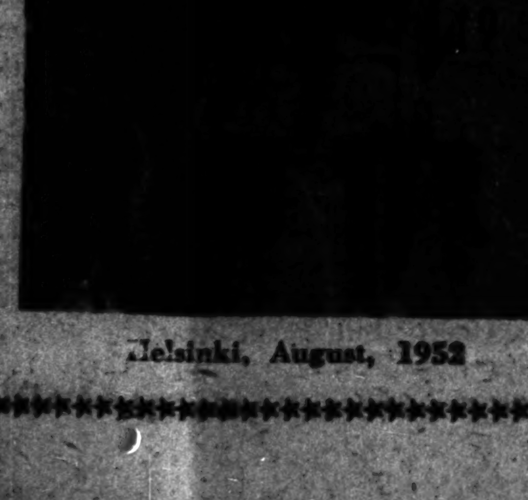
(Proceeds to help the South African Resistance Campaign)

SUNDAY, NOV. 30 — 3 P.M.
Rockland Palace
155 St. & 8th Ave., NYC
Admission $1.20 (tax incl.)

Tickets on Sale: Freedom, 53 West 125th St.
Frederick Douglass Book Center, 241 W. 125th St.
Lea's Home Bakery, 2504 Seventh Avenue
Calypso Restaurant, 51 McDougal St.
Workers Book Store, 35 East 12th St.
Jefferson School Book Store, 575 Sixth Ave.

Sponsored by United Citizens' Committee for Solidarity with South African Resistance.

TOMORROW!


Helsinki, August, 1952

"In our meetings and talks with you we have learned that yours is a fine and peaceful people. We have made good friends here."
DAVID MANRING—U. S. athlete at a U. S.-Soviet Olympics Banquet, Helsinki.

WE CAN LIVE IN PEACE!

Thanksgiving Forum on Young America and the Soviet Union

Hear: ★ Alexander Bittleman
★ Doxey Wilkerson
★ Leon Wofsy
★ Selma Weiss

Cultural Program

Friday 7:30 Nov. 28 | 69 W. 66 St. Golden Ballroom

Admission 50 cents Sponsored by the New York State Labor Youth League